RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2000-PV238504 20001006
US 2000-PV238506 20001006
US 2000-PV243901 20001027
US 2000-PV243902 20001027
US 2000-PV245592 20001117
US 2001-PV264511 20010126
US 2001-PV264504 20010126
US 2001-PV307689 20010725
US 2001-912703 20010725
WO 2001-US31328 20011006
US 2001-997490 20011117

ED Entered STN: 08 Sep 2002

AB The invention discloses the combination of a selective COX-2 inhibitor and cystine for the treatment of anti-viral diseases, including HIV, immuno-compromised individuals, AIDS and hepatitis C, atherosclerosis and related atherosclerosis vascular disease states, coronary ischemic syndrome, thrombosis, related vascular problems, cancer and to alleviate 5-hydroxy tryptamine- mediated mechanisms by at least relieving inflammatory symptoms, through regulation of cytokine activated responses, including migraine and migraine-like conditions, to ameliorate neurodegenerative diseases aggravated by inflammatory condition and carotidynia. An HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor may be added to enhance the combination. Magnesium sulfate or similar compd. is proposed to be added to enhance the treatment of neurodegenerative conditions.

IT **50-81-7**, Vitamin C, biological studies
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of HIV and viral diseases, vascular disease and **cancer** using a COX-2 inhibitor and cystine)

L201 ANSWER 18 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:353260 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:374829
TITLE: Method and preparation for binding acetaldehyde in saliva, stomach and large intestine
INVENTOR(S): Salaspuro, Mikko; Marvola, Martti
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Licentia Ltd., Finland
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002036098	A1	20020510	WO 2001-FI948	20011030
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FI 2000002392	A	20020501	FI 2000-2392	20001030
AU 2002012395	A5	20020515	AU 2002-12395	20011030
EP 1339394	A1	20030903	EP 2001-980581	20011030

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FI 2000-2392 A 20001030
WO 2001-FI948 W 20011030

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:374829

ED Entered STN: 12 May 2002

AB The object of the invention is the use of compds. comprising one or more free sulfhydryl or amino groups for prepg. a pharmaceutical compn. for locally binding acetaldehyde in saliva, the stomach or the large intestine, and pharmaceutical compns. comprising the compds. A tablet was formulated contg. L-cysteine 100, pectin 190, microcryst. cellulose 50, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 100, PVP 42, talc 2, and Mg stearate 2 mg.

IT **50-81-7**, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cysteine and its analogs for binding acetaldehyde to prevent **cancers**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L201 ANSWER 19 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71884 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:112639
TITLE: Nutraceutical natural product composition for cancer treatment
INVENTOR(S): Clayton, Paul Rodney; Rooperai, Harcharan; Dexter, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Forum Bioscience, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005827	A2	20020124	WO 2001-GB3150	20010718
WO 2002005827	A3	20020718		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2000-17620 A 20000718
GB 2000-23574 A 20000926
GB 2000-26600 A 20001031

ED Entered STN: 25 Jan 2002

AB A program of micronutrients designed specifically to modify all the known steps in the cancer sequence comprises administering an effective amt. of one or more flavonoids, one or more lectins, one or more isoflavones, one or more carotenoids, betaine and selenium to a mammal suffering from cancer as a combination therapy in which the components are administered together, concurrently or sequentially.

IT **50-81-7**, Vitamin C, biological studies
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutraceutical natural product compn. for **cancer** treatment)

L201 ANSWER 20 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:869587 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:346169
TITLE: Combination and method of treatment of cancer utilizing a COX-2 inhibitor and an HMG-CoA inhibitor and cystine to enhance glutathione
INVENTOR(S): Kindness, George; Schumm, Brooke; Guilford, F. Timothy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2002 86,894.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002169195	A1	20021114	US 2002-57511	20020126
US 2002086894	A1	20020704	US 2001-912703	20010725
US 6534540	B2	20030318		
WO 2002028270	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US31328	20011006
WO 2002028270	A3	20020613		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, US, US, US, US, US, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-264511P	P	20010126
US 2001-307689P	P	20010725
US 2001-912703	A2	20010725
WO 2001-US31328	W	20011006
US 2000-238504P	P	20001006
US 2000-238506P	P	20001006
US 2000-243901P	P	20001027
US 2000-243902P	P	20001027
US 2000-245592P	P	20001117
US 2001-263486P	P	20010123

ED Entered STN: 15 Nov 2002
AB The inventors propose a combination of an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (also referred to as "HMG-CoA inhibitor(s)"), and COX-2 inhibitor for the treatment of cancer, esp. prostate cancer, and a method of treatment of cancer by that combination, esp. prostate cancer. The inventors propose a combination of an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, COX-2 inhibitor, and glutathione pathway enhancing and detoxifying compd., particularly cystine, for the treatment of cancer, esp. prostate cancer, and a method of treatment of cancer by that combination, esp. prostate cancer. Also contemplated is the addn. of lipoic acid and compds. to maintain adequate levels of selenium, Vitamin C and Vitamin E. Based on the clin. results of retardation, but not cure of cancer, the combination has the characteristic of sufficiently interfering with replication and apparently restoring the immune system capacity to manage cancer. A patient with stage 4 metastatic prostate cancer was treated with Vioxx and Mevacor.
IT **50-81-7**, Vitamin C, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dietary supplement; combination and treatment of **cancer** with COX-2 inhibitor and HMG-CoA inhibitor and cystine to enhance

glutathione)

L201 ANSWER 21 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:889935 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:348214
TITLE: Potential therapeutic application of the association of vitamins C and K3 in cancer treatment
AUTHOR(S): Buc Calderon, P.; Cadrobbi, J.; Marques, C.; Hong-Ngoc, N.; Jamison, J. M.; Gilloteaux, J.; Summers, J. L.; Taper, H. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte de Medecine, Unite de Pharmaceocinetique, Metabolisme, Nutrition et Toxicologie, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belg.
SOURCE: Current Medicinal Chemistry (2002), 9(24), 2271-2285
CODEN: CMCHE7; ISSN: 0929-8673
PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 25 Nov 2002
AB A review. The decision of stressed cells to die or to survive is made by integrating signals at different levels through multiple check points. However, initiation and continued progression toward cell death by apoptosis in cancer cells may be blocked by mutation of the tumor suppressor p53 or overexpression of members of the bcl-2 family of proteins. The existence of such mechanisms indicates that cancer cells lose the controls regulating their cell cycle. Therefore, the activation of their programmed cell death appears as a major therapeutic target. Oxidative stress can stimulate growth, trigger apoptosis, or cause necrosis depending upon the dose and the exposure time of the oxidizing agent. A large body of evidence supports the idea that oxidative stress induced by redox cycling of vitamins C and K3 in assocn. surpasses cancer cellular defense systems and results in cell death. The mol. mechanisms underlying such a process are, however, still unknown. Indeed, several types of cell death may be produced, namely autoschizis, apoptosis and necrosis. Combined vitamin C and K3 administration in vitro and in vivo produced tumor growth inhibition and increased the life-span of tumor-bearing mice. CK3-treatment selectively potentiated tumor chemotherapy, produced sensitization of tumors resistant to some drugs, potentiated cancer radiotherapy and caused inhibition of the development of cancer metastases without inducing toxicity in the host. We propose the assocn. of vitamins C and K3 as an adjuvant cancer therapy which may be introduced into human cancer therapy without any change in the classical anticancer protocols, and without any supplementary risk for patients.
IT **50-81-7**, Vitamin C, biological studies
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vitamins C and K3 in **cancer** treatment)
REFERENCE COUNT: 90 THERE ARE 90 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L201 ANSWER 22 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:680701 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:138427
TITLE: Two faces of vitamin C in prevention of cancer and carcinogenesis
AUTHOR(S): Wei, Xiuchun; Liu, Yuean; Fang, Jugao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shandong Cancer Hospital and Institute, Jinan, Shandong Province, 250117, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Zhongliu Fangzhi Zazhi (2002), 9(4), 340-341
CODEN: ZFZHBH; ISSN: 1009-4571
PUBLISHER: Zhongliu Fangzhi Zazhi Bianji Weiyuanhui

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
LANGUAGE: Chinese
ED Entered STN: 02 Sep 2003
AB A review on the recent development of vitamin C in the prevention of cancer. Vitamin C may have the two different roles in the prevention of cancer.
IT **50-81-7**, Vitamin C, biological studies
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vitamin C in prevention of **cancer** and carcinogenesis)

L201 ANSWER 23 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:281653 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:390382
TITLE: Chemoprevention of carcinoma prostate. A review
AUTHOR(S): Ansari, M. S.; Gupta, N. P.; Hemal, A. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Urology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, 110029, India
SOURCE: International Urology and Nephrology (2002), 34(2), 207-214
CODEN: IURNAE; ISSN: 0301-1623
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 11 Apr 2003
AB A review. Purpose: Chemoprevention of prostate cancer is the administration of agents to prevent, inhibit, or delay progression of prostate cancer. Opportunities exist for testing various types of chemopreventive intervention. Material and methods: The authors reviewed the relevant articles published in the last twenty years and studied the biol. of the prostate cancer. An attempt is made to identify intermediate markers and surrogate endpoint markers. The various interventions and initial clin. trial results are described. End points for evaluation are mainly based on changes in PSA, changes of histol. precursors, or time of onset of clin. disease. Results: Nutritional factors such as reduced fat intake, vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin C, vitamin D, Lycopene and selenium may have a protective effect against prostate cancer. Conclusion: Numerous studies implicate dietary and nutritional factors in the onset and progression of prostate cancer. Hence, it is possible that bioactive compds. (anti-oxidants) like vitamins. A, C, D, E, minerals like selenium and carotenoids like lycopene can be a part of chemopreventive strategies for prostate cancer. Ongoing studies on nutrition and prostate cancer may bring the required evidence to support what is still only a hypothesis at present. However, abs. recommendation will have to await the results of long term prospective clin. trials.
IT **50-81-7**, Vitamin c, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vitamins and antioxidants for chemoprevention of prostatic **carcinoma**)
REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L201 ANSWER 24 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:76015 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:107483
TITLE: Phosphonates for treating osteoporosis and bone cancer metastasis
INVENTOR(S): Li, Maoliang; Li, Mingqi; Zhang, Yi; Li, Min; Zhong, Guobiao; Yuan, Jiaomei; Cheng, Zuoyong; Wang, Han
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chinese Design Inst. of Nuclear Power, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1302609	A	20010711	CN 2000-100083	20000106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2000-100083 20000106
ED Entered STN: 29 Jan 2002
AB Phosphonates such as methylenediphosphonate, hydroxymethylenediphosphonate , or ethylenediaminetetramethylenephosphonate are used for treating osteoporosis and bone cancer metastasis, and their dosage is 4-600, 2-300, or 3-450 mg per times, resp. The methylenediphosphonate or hydroxymethylenediphosphonate are the ones of Na, Ca, Zn, or 99Tc4+, and ethylenediaminetetramethylenephosphonate is the one of Fe3+, Sm3+, or 99Tc4+, preferably 99Tc4+ salt or complex. The phosphonate of 99Tc4+ is prepd. by redn. of NaTcO4 with SnCl2, SnF2, or thiourea dioxide. The medicinal compn. for phosphonate of 99Tc is composed of phosphonate of 99Tc 0.04-2.00 .mu.g, reductant 0.3-1.0 mg, and/or antioxidant (such as ascorbic acid or gentianic acid) 0.2-1.0 mg. The dosage form can be injection, capsule, or tablet.
IT **50-81-7**, Ascorbic acid, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phosphonates for treating osteoporosis and bone **cancer** metastasis)

L201 ANSWER 25 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738879 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301197
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409
US 6407141	B1	20020618	US 2000-535572	20000327

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-6785P P 19951115
US 1996-629538 A2 19960409
US 1997-36983P P 19970129
US 1998-14943 A2 19980128

ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2000
AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic

acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

IT **50-81-7**, Ascorbic acid, biological studies
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of **cancer**, microbial infections and other diseases)

REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L201 ANSWER 26 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738878 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301196
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate composition for cancer treatment
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 39 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
US 6407141	B1	20020618	US 2000-535572	20000327

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1995-6785P P 19951115
US 1996-629538 A2 19960409
US 1997-36983P P 19970129
US 1998-14943 A2 19980128

ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2000

AB A chemopreventive compn. for treatment of tumors in warm blooded animals including humans and pets is provided which includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected, for example, from oxalic acid in a free acid, ester, lactone or salt form, oxalates including sodium oxalate, a nutritional supplement contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic acid, oxamide, oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. A method is provided including the steps of periodically administering a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as

citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, dairy products contg. calcium, fruits, coconut, beverages contg. alc., ascorbic acid or citric acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods, nutritional supplements or beverages contg. alc., citric acid, ascorbic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, or combinations thereof.

IT **50-81-7**, Ascorbic acid, biological studies
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of **cancer** and other diseases)

REFERENCE COUNT: 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L201 ANSWER 27 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:66780 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:295865
TITLE: Antioxidant vitamins in the prevention of cancer
AUTHOR(S): Lee, I-Min
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Preventive Medicine, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, 02215, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Association of American Physicians (1999), 111(1), 10-15
CODEN: PAAPFD; ISSN: 1081-650X
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 02 Feb 1999
AB A review with 44 refs. Cancer is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States and other developed countries. In searching for preventive strategies against this disease, researchers have postulated that antioxidant vitamins may play a role in preventing cancer since several plausible biol. mechanisms exist. This article reviews the epidemiol. evidence for a role of antioxidant vitamins (in particular, beta-carotene, vitamin E, and vitamin C) in the development of cancer. Observational studies provide fairly consistent data for an inverse assocn. between high intake of antioxidant vitamins, esp. beta-carotene and vitamin C, and cancer risk. However, randomized trials generally have not supported the hypothesis. Several explanations for these inconsistent findings are possible. These include: 1) confounding by other healthy dietary and nondietary habits in observational studies; 2) the protective role of a combination of many different nutrients present in fruits and vegetables, rather than the single nutrient or combination of two nutrients that most trials have tested; 3) inadequate duration of follow-up in most randomized trials; and 4) heterogeneity of the populations studied. Reliable epidemiol. evidence regarding whether antioxidant vitamins play a role in preventing cancer will have to come from both observational studies and randomized trials since these different study designs each have unique strengths and limitations. Based on the available evidence, it seems prudent to advocate a diet rich in fruits and vegetables, rather than the consumption of specific antioxidant vitamin supplements, in order to decrease the risk of developing cancer.

IT **50-81-7**, Vitamin C, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant vitamins in the prevention of **cancer**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L201 ANSWER 28 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:124479 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:128772
TITLE: Somatostatin-derived peptides labeled with medically useful metal ions for radiopharmaceuticals, labeling methods and reagents, and use in treatment of cancer or rheumatoid arthritis
INVENTOR(S): Zamora, Paul O.; Rhodes, Buck A.; Marek, Michael J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhomed Incorporated., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9637239	A1	19961128	WO 1996-US7480	19960522
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP				
RW: AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC				
US 5985240	A	19991116	US 1996-651179	19960521
AU 9659264	A1	19961211	AU 1996-59264	19960522
EP 827412	A1	19980311	EP 1996-916556	19960522
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000515847	T2	20001128	JP 1996-535851	19960522
WO 9728181	A2	19970807	WO 1997-US1695	19970203
WO 9728181	A3	19971009		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9725264	A1	19970822	AU 1997-25264	19970203
US 2001055563	A1	20011227	US 2001-900390	20010706

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1995-447453	A	19950523
US 1996-11027P	P	19960202
US 1996-651179	A	19960521
US 1989-391474	A2	19890809
US 1990-565275	A2	19900808
US 1992-840077	A2	19920220
US 1993-87219	A2	19930702
US 1994-269929	A2	19940630
WO 1996-US7480	W	19960522
WO 1997-US1695	W	19970203
US 1999-393581	XX	19990909

ED Entered STN: 24 Feb 1997
AB The invention relates to radiotherapy with somatostatin-derived peptides labeled with medically useful metal ions. The invention in particular provides for methods and reagents for labeling somatostatin-derived peptides with perrhenate, in which a soln. including somatostatin-derived peptide analog contg. at least one disulfide bond is provided, the soln. is reacted with stannous ions and with a radioisotope, wherein the stannous ions are sufficient to substantially reduce the disulfide bonds of the peptide and the radioisotope, and the radiolabeled somatostatin-derived peptide analog recovered. Also provided are methods

for regional administration of radiolabeled somatostatin-derived peptides, methods for enhanced regional retention of radiolabeled somatostatin-derived peptides, methods for treatment of cancer or rheumatoid arthritis using radiolabeled somatostatin-derived peptides, and methods for stabilizing radiolabeled somatostatin-derived peptides. Radiotherapy of e.g. small-cell lung cancer with rhenium isotope-labeled somatostatin analog peptide RC-160 is described, as is radiolabeling methodol.

IT **50-81-7**, Ascorbic acid, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stabilizing agent; somatostatin-derived peptides labeled with medically useful metal ions for radiopharmaceuticals, labeling methods and reagents, and use in treatment of **cancer** or rheumatoid arthritis)

L201 ANSWER 29 OF 58 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:646348 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:225561
TITLE: Radiolabeled pepleomycin for lung cancer diagnosis and therapeutic effectiveness evaluation
INVENTOR(S): Yang, Zhi; Zhu, Lin; Zhang, Jihong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Naisida New-Technology Development Corp., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 3 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1137927	A	19961218	CN 1996-107017	19960704

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1996-107017 19960704
ED Entered STN: 12 Oct 1999
AB A kit for prepg. radiolabeled pepleomycin for diagnosis imaging of lung cancer or for therapeutic effectiveness evaluation contains 0.1-2.5 mg pepleomycin, 1-40 .mu.g SnCl2 (reducing agent) and 0.1-10 mg vitamin C (stabilizer). Components in the kit are sequentially mixed with freshly prepd. 99mTc, 188Re or 186Re [1-5 mL] and the mixt. is shakened for 5 min prior to application.
IT **50-81-7P**, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(radiolabeled pepleomycin for lung **cancer** diagnosis and therapeutic effectiveness evaluation)

L201 ANSWER 30 OF 58 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002234264 EMBASE
TITLE: Relevance of oral supplementation with antioxidants for prevention and treatment of skin disorders.
AUTHOR: Tebbe B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. B. Tebbe, Department of Dermatology, Univ. Med. Center Benjamin Franklin, Free University of Berlin, Fabeckstrasse 60-62, D-14195 Berlin, Germany. teb@zedat.fu-berlin.de
SOURCE: Skin Pharmacology and Applied Skin Physiology, (2001) 14/5 (296-302).
Refs: 51
ISSN: 1422-2868 CODEN: SPAPFF
COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**

FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Reactive oxygen species can cause harmful effects in keratinocytes and fibroblasts if antioxidative defence mechanisms are exhausted. Therefore, it seems to be reasonable to prove if oral supplementation with various nutrient antioxidants is useful in prevention or treatment of skin disorders especially in those mediated by UV irradiation. Betacarotene, ascorbic acid and tocopherol have been tested alone or in combination for prevention of sunburn, photodermatoses and photocarcinogenesis with divergent results. Other candidates for oral antioxidative supplementation in humans are selenium and polyphenols. However, clinical data are limited or missing up to date.

L201 ANSWER 31 OF 58 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998343348 EMBASE
TITLE: Uses of vitamins A, C, and E and related compounds in dermatology: A review.
AUTHOR: Keller K.L.; Fenske N.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K.L. Keller, Dermatology and Cutaneous Surgery, Univ. of South Florida Coll. of Med., 12901 Bruce B Downs Blvd, Tampa, FL 33612, United States
SOURCE: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, (1998) 39/4 I (611-625).
Refs: 200
ISSN: 0190-9622 CODEN: JAADDB
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Vitamins have been increasingly used as prophylactic and therapeutic agents in the management of skin disorders. The current literature is replete with studies that promote the potential benefits of these compounds and attempt to elucidate their mechanisms of action. We review the literature and discuss the roles, safety, and efficacy of vitamins A, C, and E and related compounds in cutaneous health and disease.

L201 ANSWER 32 OF 58 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96191615 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996191615
TITLE: Screening and chemoprevention of gynecologic tumors.
AUTHOR: Schottenfeld D.; Mitchell M.F.; Waun Ki Hong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Epidemiology, Michigan Univ. Sch. of Public Health, 109 Observatory Street,Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029, United States
SOURCE: Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America, (1996) 23/2 (285-294).
ISSN: 0889-8545 CODEN: OGCAE8
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The challenges in cancer prevention for primary care health professionals

are to apply effectively and efficiently the technologies that prevent disease occurrence and progression. The opportunity for providing preventive services in the medical care setting would appear to be potentially achievable, but it requires consideration of economic, organizational, and conceptual barriers. Studies of potential deterrents of optimal use of cancer screening tests have emphasized the leadership role of physicians. Physician advocacy of cancer screening guidelines or assigning priority to counseling about high-risk behaviors will be influenced by the critical and balanced presentation of scientific evidence on the safety and efficacy of preventive interventions. Chemoprevention refers to the use of pharmacologic or natural agents, currently under investigation, to prevent or delay the development of cancer in ostensibly healthy persons with specified risk factors or precancerous conditions.

L201 ANSWER 33 OF 58 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96135052 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996135052
TITLE: Topical vitamin C in aging.
AUTHOR: Colven R.M.; Pinnell S.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Dermatology, Duke University Medical Center, Box 3822,Durham, NC 27710, United States
SOURCE: Clinics in Dermatology, (1996) 14/2 (227-234). ISSN: 0738-081X CODEN: CLDEEU
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L201 ANSWER 34 OF 58 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95093181 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995093181
TITLE: Vitamin C, steroid and environmental carcinogenesis (Review).
AUTHOR: Kodama M.; Kodama T.; Kodama M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Insitute of Preventive Med., 50-5 Chiyogaoka,Chikusaku, Nagoya 464, Japan
SOURCE: International Journal of Oncology, (1995) 6/4 (797-815). ISSN: 1019-6439 CODEN: IJONES
COUNTRY: Greece
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
016 Cancer
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB An attempt was made to investigate the relation between oxidative metabolism of neoplastic tissues and carcinogenesis from the point of view of the vitaminology/endocrinology fusion science. Our discussion was developed on the basis of maximum information available in- and outside our laboratory. We present 3 suggestions to throw new light on the phenomenon of eternal enigma - carcinogenesis. They are given as follows: i) the emergence of the oxidant criminal theory motivated us to refresh our old memory surrounding the metabolic characteristics of cancer cells with increased aerobic glycolysis. Evidence was presented to suggest that a neoplastic cell in its behavior can be classified as a facultative anaerobe, whereas a non-neoplastic cell belongs to the family of obligate aerobes. Information is also available to indicate that both

glucocorticoid and vitamin C are working together to maintain concerted relationship between mitochondria and cytoplasm. On the basis of the information in paleontology, we propose to assume the metabolic characteristics of a neoplastic cell as an example of failed symbiosis between oxidant-intoxicated host cell (an anaerobe) and rebelling mitochondria (aerobes). ii) In view of the complexity of relation between the ever-changing environment and the humans as regards the cancer risk variations in time and space, we propose to assume the presence of a signal translation system as the intermediator between the outer environment and the target tissue. The steroid generating system, of which the implication to carcinogenesis is suggested in both human and non-human systems, may take over that role maintaining a cross talk with the hypothalamus-pituitary complex. One finds a good model of carcinogenesis in polymorphism of insects in which transposon may well play important role in the induction of genetic transformation. iii) We should make further effort to explore the usefulness of vitamin C in cancer prevention. Worth consideration in this respect is our clinical experience that autoimmune disease and allergy are controlled through vitamin C infusion treatment by way of ACTH-linked stimulation of adrenocortical function - a modification of the hormonal milieu by use of vitamin C.

L201 ANSWER 35 OF 58 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95357782 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995357782
TITLE: Ascorbic acid and gastrointestinal cancer.
AUTHOR: Cohen M.; Bhagavan H.N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Scientific Information Services, Hoffmann-La Roche, 340 Kingsland Street,Nutley, NJ 07110, United States
SOURCE: Journal of the American College of Nutrition, (1995) 14/6 (565-578).
ISSN: 0731-5724 CODEN: JONUDL
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A literature review was made to critically evaluate the ability of ascorbic acid to modulate the incidence of gastrointestinal cancer. A comparison of preclinical, clinical, and epidemiological studies indicated that evidence for ascorbic acid as an inhibitor of carcinogenesis is stronger with regard to gastric cancer and weaker with regard to esophageal and colon/rectal cancer. Insufficient evidence currently exists regarding the oral cavity and the use of ascorbic acid in precancerous conditions such as polyposis and leukoplakia.

L201 ANSWER 36 OF 58 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95127258 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995127258
TITLE: Intravenous ascorbate as a tumor cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent.
AUTHOR: Riordan N.H.; Riordan H.D.; Meng X.; Li Y.; Jackson J.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Project RECNAC, Bio-Communications Res. Institute, 3100 N. Hillside,Wichita, KS 67219, United States
SOURCE: Medical Hypotheses, (1995) 44/3 (207-213).
ISSN: 0306-9877 CODEN: MEHYDY
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**

FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Ascorbic acid and its salts (AA) are preferentially toxic to tumor cells in vitro and in vivo. Given in high enough doses to maintain plasma concentrations above levels that have been shown to be toxic to tumor cells in vitro, AA has the potential to selectively kill tumor cells in a manner similar to other tumor cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents. Most studies of AA and cancer to date have not utilized high enough doses of AA to maintain tumor cytotoxic plasma concentrations of AA. Data are presented which demonstrate the ability to sustain plasma levels of AA in humans above levels which are toxic to tumor cells in vitro and suggests the feasibility of using AA as a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent.

L201 ANSWER 37 OF 58 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94382388 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994382388
TITLE: [Is the value of antioxidant vitamins established?].
IST DER WERT DER ANTIOXIDATIVEN VITAMINE ETABLIERT?.
AUTHOR: Wolfram G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medizinische Poliklinik, Klinikum Innenstadt, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitat, Pettenkoferstrasse 8a,D-80336 Munchen, Germany
SOURCE: Internist, (1994) 35/12 (1117-1123).
ISSN: 0020-9554 CODEN: INTEAG
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
016 Cancer
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German

L201 ANSWER 38 OF 58 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91280726 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1991280726
TITLE: Progress in chemoprevention of gastrointestinal cancers.
AUTHOR: Tempero M.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Nebraska Medical Center, 600 South 42nd St., Omaha, NE 68198-3330, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Oncology, (1991) 3/4 (719-726).
ISSN: 1040-8746 CODEN: CUOOE8
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
048 Gastroenterology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L201 ANSWER 39 OF 58 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92034243 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992034243
TITLE: Protocol for the use of vitamin C in the treatment of cancer.
AUTHOR: Cameron E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Linus Pauling Institute of, Science and Medicine, 440 Page Mill Road,Palo Alto, CA 94306, United States

SOURCE: Medical Hypotheses, (1991) 36/3 (190-194).
ISSN: 0306-9877 CODEN: MEHYDY
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; **General Review**
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A protocol for the use of vitamin C in the treatment of cancer, developed over a number of years in Vale of Leven Hospital, Scotland, is presented. Clinical experience has shown this protocol to be both safe and efficient. It need not be followed 'to the letter', but provides general guidance to physicians unfamiliar with this therapeutic approach. It recommends that all cancer patients treated in this fashion be given an initial course of intravenous ascorbate followed by a maintenance oral dose to be continued indefinitely thereafter. The importance of continuous as opposed to intermittent administration is emphasized.

L201 ANSWER 40 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-594501 [50] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-178296
TITLE: Composition to treat skin damaged from non-**cancerous** condition, - including acne, eczema, psoriasis, dermatitis, post-surgical inflammation, and diaper rash, for topical application, which contains alanine, ribose, **ascorbic acid** and nicotinic acid.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05** D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): GERMANO, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PERE-N) PEREGRINE PHARM INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 81
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9846206	A1	19981022	(199850)*	EN	22

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

AU 9869694	A	19981111	(199912)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9846206	A1	WO 1998-US7430	19980415
AU 9869694	A	AU 1998-69694	19980415

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9869694	A	Based on	WO 9846206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-51850P 19970707; US 1997-43193P 19970416
ED 19981217
AB WO 9846206 A UPAB: 19981223
Topical composition to be applied to skin damaged from a non-cancerous

skin condition characterised by alanine, a ribose compound, ascorbic acid and nicotinic acid dispersed in a water-based topical cream.

USE -Used to treat skin damaged by a non-cancerous skin condition. Also claimed is use to treat acne, eczema, psoriasis, dermatitis, post-surgical inflammation, and diaper rash.

Dwg.0/0

L201 ANSWER 41 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-563057 [48] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-168841
TITLE: **Cancer** metastasis inhibitor - comprises L-**ascorbic acid**-2-phosphoric acid or its salts and/or levamisole.
DERWENT CLASS: **B03**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHOW) SHOWA DENKO KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 10251151	A	19980922	(199848)*		14

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 10251151	A	JP 1997-70360	19970306

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1997-70360 19970306
ED 19981203
AB JP 10251151 A UPAB: 19981203

Cancer metastasis inhibitor and radical scavenger comprises (i) L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid or its salts and/or (ii) levamisole.

USE - The cancer metastasis inhibitor is used as an anti-malignant tumour agent. The dosage of levamisole is 0.02-20 (preferably 1-5) mg/kg. The dosage of L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid for oral administration or in the form of suppositories is 0.011-150 (preferably 1-50) mg/kg and for intravenous injection or drip infusion is 0.025-10 (preferably 0.25-10) mg/kg.

ADVANTAGE - The low cost cancer metastasis inhibitor is stable and has improved anti-phosphatase activity.

Dwg.0/0

L201 ANSWER 42 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-340543 [31] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-109342
TITLE: **Cancer** treatment - comprises intravenous infusion of **ascorbic acid** or one of its salts.
DERWENT CLASS: **B03 B05**
INVENTOR(S): RIORDAN, H D; RIORDAN, N H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (IMPR-N) CENT IMPROVEMENT HUMAN FUNCTIONING INT
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5639787	A	19970617	(199731)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5639787	A	US 1995-397663	19950228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-397663 19950228
ED 19970731
AB US 5639787 A UPAB: 19970731
Cancer is treated by administration to the patient, by intravenous infusion, of ascorbic acid or one of its salts. Preferably, there are also administered (i) a tumour delivery agent, especially hyaluronic acid; (ii) a hydrogen peroxide-producing agent; (iii) deficiency-reducing amounts of cysteine, methionine, Ca, Mg, Cu, Zn, Fe, Mo and Se; and (iv) at least one high MW hyaluronic acid production-enhancing agent.
Dwg.0/0

L201 ANSWER 43 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-241652 [22] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-077912
TITLE: Medicinal compsn. contg dried yeast, useful for preventing **cancer** - additionally contains e.g. **vitamin-C** or E, beta-carotene, catalase, docosa hexa enoic acid etc..
DERWENT CLASS: **B04**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KATO-I) KATO S; (KAWA-I) KAWASHIMA T
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 09077674	A	19970325	(199722)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 09077674	A	JP 1996-6433	19960118

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1995-171862 19950707
ED 19970530
AB JP 09077674 A UPAB: 19970530
Functional compsn comprises dried yeast for medicine mixed with one or at least two of vitamin C, vitamin E, docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), beta-carotene, catalase, black colour food powder, and extract from Ginkgo biloba leaves.

Pref functional compsn also contains mycobiont enzyme.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Compsn has improved preventive effect on cancer, and effect as intestinal drug. It also activates metabolism of human body.

In an example, 1000 g of Ebios powder preparation, approved as preparation of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Meyer, 3 wt% of vitamin C, 1 wt% of vitamin E, 5 wt% of DHA, 5 wt% of beta-carotene, 1 wt% of catalase, 6 wt% of black sesame powder, and 2 wt% of extract of Ginkgo biloba leaves were kneaded, then 10 wt% of lactose was added and kneaded. Kneaded material was made into tablets of 250 mg in wt per tablet. Agent was given to 30 patients with gastric ulcers so as 10 tablets after each meal. As a result, 50% or more of total patients were completely cured, based of diagnosis made one month later since dosage of the compsn.
Dwg.0/0

L201 ANSWER 44 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-394508 [37] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-126926
TITLE: Agent for treatment of **tumours** - comprises glucuronic acid gamma-lactone, **vitamin C** and silicic acid..
DERWENT CLASS: **B05**
INVENTOR(S): REUTER, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REUT-I) REUTER K
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19603477	A1	19970807	(199737)*		2

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19603477	A1	DE 1996-19603477	19960131

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1996-19603477 19960131
ED 19970915
AB DE 19603477 A UPAB: 19970915
Anti-tumour agent comprising glucuronic acid delta -lactone (GGL), vitamin C and silicic acid is new.
ADVANTAGE - The three components act together to improve the ability of leukocytes to break down tumour cells. The agent does not cause as many side effects as prior art agents.
Dwg.0/0

L201 ANSWER 45 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-196018 [18] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-062596
TITLE: **Cancer** metastasis inhibitor - comprises L-**ascorbic acid**-2-phosphate and/or its salt.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 **B03**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHOW) SHOWA DENKO KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 08291075	A	19961105	(199718)*		10

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 08291075	A	JP 1995-95450	19950420

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1995-95450 19950420
ED 19970502
AB JP 08291075 A UPAB: 19970502
A cancer metastasis inhibitor contg. L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphate and/or its salt, or an aq. adduct or a hydrate adduct of at least one of Na L-ascorbic acid-2-monophosphate and K L-ascorbic acid-2-monophosphate. Also claimed is a cancer metastasis inhibitor contg. an L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphate and/or an anti-malignant tumour agent.
ADVANTAGE - The inhibitor has low side effect.

60% of Na L-ascorbic acid-2-aminophosphate was mixed with 40% hydroxymethylcellulose to prepare a cancer metastasis inhibitor and it was tabletted. Bovine maion artery endothelial cell BAE2 was inoculated to 80,000/sq. cm. and 18 hrs. Later the inhibitor was dosed to 50 microM and 22 hrs. later the presence of ascorbic acid in the cell was determined by coulometry/ECD-HPLC to be 3300 to 3400 microM. The water content in the cell was determined by 14C PEG/gas chromatography to be 0.598 pL/cell. It was 66 to 57 times higher than the extracellular concn. Its anticancer activity for rat breast cancer cell (SST-2) was examined. The number of metastasis colonies formed as 15.3 compared to 94/6 for a control with no dose of the inhibitor.
Dwg.0/0

L201 ANSWER 46 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-172626 [23] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-080054
TITLE: Immuno stimulant and-or biochemically prophylactic bound **vitamin C** for **cancer** - extracted from plants of genus Cruciferae..
DERWENT CLASS: **B03** C02 D13
INVENTOR(S): TYIHAK, E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TYIH-I) TYIHAK E
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
HU 67560	T	19950428	(199523)*		1

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
HU 67560	T	HU 1993-131	19930119

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: HU 1993-131 19930119
ED 19950619
AB HU 67560 T UPAB: 19950619
Among other ascorbinogens, N-1-methylated forms of vitamin C are found in nature and particularly in natural and cultured forms of the Crucferae gp. These cpds. acting as repositories of active vitamin C have immunostimulant and biochemical prophylactic action, and are incorporated in various bioprotective pharmaceutical prepns. Active, ascorbinogenic bound forms (A and B) of vitamin C and/or biologically highly active derivs. of these forms, as well as synthetic nature identical forms are obtd. as juices or extracts in pure or purified state. Cpds. of this type enhance resistance against disease, initiation and advance of cancer. They offer protection to the population as whole or pts. of the population endangered in particular. They form part of pharmaceuticals foodstuffs and animal fodders, with or without addn. of other biochemically active cpds..
Dwg.0/0

L201 ANSWER 47 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-067659 [10] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-029924
TITLE: Compsns. for treatment of **cancers** - comprising an NSAID, hyaluronic acid and opt. **vitamin C**.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05** D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): ASCULAI, S S; FALK, R E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NORP-N) NORPHARMCO INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CA 2097892	A	19941207	(199510)*		185

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CA 2097892	A	CA 1993-2097892	19930607

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CA 1993-2097892 19930607
ED 19950314
AB CA 2097892 A UPAB: 19950314
The following are claimed: (A) methods of (i) conditioning the human immune system to resist the formation of one or more cancerous tissue types, or (ii) preventing the spread and/or metastasis of one or more cancerous tissue types in humans, comprising admin. of a compsn. comprising: (a) pharmaceutical excipients; (b) an NSAID; (c) hyaluronic acid (and/or salts, homologues, analogues, derivs, complexes, esters, fragments and/or sub-units of hyaluronic acid); and opt. (d) vitamin C. (B) sunscreen compsns. including a plurality of dosage amts. of a compsn. for admin. to humans (for purposes (i) and (ii)) above), each dosage amt. comprising (a) sunscreen agents with an acceptable SPF No.; and (b) components (b), (c) and opt. (d) (as described above).

USE - The methods may be used to treat, e.g., basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell tumours, metastatic cancer of the breast to the skin, malignancies and/or tumours in the skin, primary and metastatic melanoma in skin, genital warts, cervical cancer, psoriasis, corns and hair loss on the head of pregnant women.

Dwg.0/10

L201 ANSWER 48 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-190099 [23] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-087172
TITLE: Antitumour agent 2-O-alkyl **ascorbic acid** - for preventing, stopping and treating esp. bladder **cancer**.
DERWENT CLASS: **B03**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KOKU-N) KOKURITSU GAN CENT SOCHO; (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 04128225	A	19920428	(199223)*		4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 04128225	A	JP 1990-240378	19900910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1989-237865 19890912; JP 1990-158263 19900615
ED 19930806
AB JP 04128225 A UPAB: 19931006

Anti-tumour agent comprises as effective substance 2-O-alkylascorbic acid of formula (I) or its salts. In (I) R is 9-22C.

R in (I) is pref. n-octadecyl base. R is pref. straight alkyl with 10-20C'e.g. n-noyl, n-decyl, n-udecyl, n-dodecyl, n-tridecyl etc. Salts of 2-O-alkylascorbic acid are alkali metal salts such as Na and K and alkali earth metal salts such as Ca and Mg. (I) has D- and L-isomers and L-isomer is pref.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For prevention, stopping recidivation and treatment of tumour of mammals, esp. bladder cancer. Prolongs the lives of mammals with tumour. As well as being effective against bladder cancer, it is also effective against leukaemia, malignant lymphoma, osteosarcoma, malignant melanoma, malignant chorioepithelioma, myosarcoma, ovarian cancer, uterine cancer, prostatic cancer, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, digestive organs' cancer, lung cancer, esophageal carcinoma and brain tumour. Effective substance is pref. of low toxicity LD50 of 2-o-octadecylascorbic acid administered orally on a mouse is 4000 mg/kg. and that of intraperitoneum admin. is 200 mg/kg.

L201 ANSWER 49 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-345486 [44] WPIDS
TITLE: Food to prevent smokers from developing lung **cancer**, etc. - obtd. by drying **vitamin-c**, vitamin-E, carotene, zinc, calcium and sodium-selenium-oxide complex under low temp. and pressure, pressing and packing NoAbstract.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05** D13
INVENTOR(S): YAN, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (YANH-I) YAN H
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CN 1067176	A	19921223	(199344)*		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1067176	A	CN 1991-107211	19910525

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 1991-107211 19910525
ED 19931213

L201 ANSWER 50 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-014646 [02] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-006374
TITLE: New di methoxy-hydroquinone-3-mercapto propionic and acetic acids - used together with L-ascorbate or D-iso-**ascorbic acid** to inhibit **tumours** in mammals.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05**
INVENTOR(S): SHEH, L
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NASC-N) NAT SCIENCE COUNCIL
COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 4978783	A	19901218	(199102)*		
JP 03271268	A	19911203	(199203)#		

JP 06029236 B2 19940420 (199414)# 4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4978783	A	US 1990-517714	19900502
JP 03271268	A	JP 1990-66730	19900316
JP 06029236	B2	JP 1990-66730	19900316

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 06029236	B2	Based on	JP 03271268

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1990-517714 19900502
ED 19930805
AB US 4978783 A UPAB: 19930928
Cpds. of formula (I) are new. n = 1 or 2. CPds. (I) may be administered in soln. form without precipitating from soln.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used together with L-ascorbate or D-isoascorbic acid to inhibit tumours in mammals (claimed).

In an example, 2,6-dimethoxybenzoquinone (2.0g) was dissolved in ethanol (95%, 22ml), water (6 ml), THF (15 ml) and DIEA (1.55g). 3-mercaptopropionic acid (a) 3-mercaptoacetic acid (b) (0.64 g) in ethanol (10 ml) was added dropwise within 20 minutes, with stirring and cooling in an ice bath. The reaction was effected at room temp. After 1.5 hrs. the reaction medium changed to a deep reddish colour and the mixt. was filtered and the filtrate evaporated in vacuo to give a solid

L201 ANSWER 51 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-326085 [43] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-141566
TITLE: Anti-**tumour** agents - contg. 2-O-octadecyl **ascorbic acid**(s) or substance which forms it in vivo.
DERWENT CLASS: **B03 B05**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FUJI-I) FUJIMOTO J
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 02235813	A	19900918	(199043)*		
JP 06067834	B2	19940831	(199433)		4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 02235813	A	JP 1989-56598	19890309
JP 06067834	B2	JP 1989-56598	19890309

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 06067834	B2	Based on	JP 02235813

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1989-56598 19890309
ED 19930805

AB JP 02235813 A UPAB: 19950927
Antitumour agents contain 2-O-octadecyl ascorbic acid(s) its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and substance forming 2-O-octadecyl ascorbic acid in vivo. Pref. substance producing 2-O-octadecyl ascorbic acid (OAA) is antitumour substance forming activated oxygen (e.g. doxorubicin or daunorubicin-hydrochloride, 4'-epidoxorubicin, aclacinmycin A, 4'-O-tetrahydro pyranyl adriamycin, mitomycin C, neocalcinostatin, bleomycin, cys or carboplatin, CHIP, DACCP, spiroplatin. etc. Antitumour agent is in form of tablets, pills, powder, granules, capsules, syrup, or emulsion; injection prepn, or suppository. Dose of OAA is 0.01 - 100 mg/kg. Antitumour agent can contain solvents (e.g. distilled water, saline soln, sesame- or olive-oil); buffers (e.g. glucose), stabilisers (e.g. human serum albumin, or polyethylene glycol,); preservatives (e.g. benzyl alcohol, or phenol); anodyne (e.g. benzalkonium chloride or procaine hydrochloride).
USE/ADVANTAGE - For therapy of malignant tumour eg leukaemia, lymphoma, melanoma, osteosarcoma, hepatoma, miosarcoma, etc. @(9pp Dwg.No. 0/0)

L201 ANSWER 52 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-208700 [29] WPIDS
TITLE: Oesophagus and stomach **cancer**-preventing vinegar prepn. - involves incorporating special cooling progress and addn. of **vitamin-C** into vinegar-making procedure NoAbstract.
DERWENT CLASS: **B04** D16
INVENTOR(S): GUO, X
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GUOX-I) GUO XIANKE
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CN 1046756	A	19901107	(199129)*		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1046756	A	CN 1990-102404	19900423

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 1990-102404 19900423
ED 19930805

L201 ANSWER 53 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-314764 [45] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1988-139107
TITLE: Treatment of skin **cancers**, basal cell carcinoma and hyper-keratosis - by topical application of prepn. contg. **ascorbic acid** or its salts.
DERWENT CLASS: **B03**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HAMI-I) HAMILTON D S
COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
AU 8813063	A	19880915	(198845)*		13
ZA 8801828	A	19881130	(198901)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
AU 8813063	A	AU 1988-13063	19880311
ZA 8801828	A	ZA 1988-1828	19880315

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: NZ 1987-219636 19870316
ED 19930803
AB AU 8813063 A UPAB: 19930923
A prepn. for the treatment of skin cancers, basal cell carcinoma and hyperkeratoses contains ascorbic acid or a non-toxic salt of ascorbic acid.

Pref. the prepn. comprises petroleum jelly contg. 30-40 wt.% dispersed powdered ascorbic acid.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The prepn. is applied to the affected area typically 6 times a day until the skin cancer disappears. The healthy skin surrounding the affected area is not harmed in any way and the only side-effect which has been noted is a slight stinging of the skin for a few seconds when the prepn. is first applied.
0/0

L201 ANSWER 54 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-311974 [50] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1985-134643
TITLE: Fish milt extract and **ascorbic acid** haematopoietic composition - for treating low platelet and leucocyte levels in **cancer** therapy patients.
DERWENT CLASS: **B04**
INVENTOR(S): MORISHIGE, F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NISC) NISSAN CHEM IND LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 164036	A	19851211	(198550)*	EN	30
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
JP 60252421	A	19851213	(198605)		
EP 164036	B	19881102	(198844)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 3565935	G	19881208	(198850)		
US 4839172	A	19890613	(198930)		
CA 1293926	C	19920107	(199209)#		
JP 06002677	B2	19940112	(199405)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 164036	A	EP 1985-106410	19850524
JP 60252421	A	JP 1984-106971	19840526
US 4839172	A	US 1985-737048	19850523
JP 06002677	B2	JP 1984-106971	19840526

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 06002677	B2 Based on	JP 60252421

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1984-106971 19840526
ED 19930731
AB EP 164036 A UPAB: 19930925
Function of a haematopoietic organ is accelerated by oral administration of a composition comprising fish milt extract and vitamin C or its salt, pref in the wt. ratio 1:1 to 1:100.

The milt extract may be obtd. from salmon, porgies, herring, cod, sardine, swellfish or bormto by first filtering the recovered milt, and then grinding with 0.14 molar NaCl soln. This was filtered, washed with ethanol and dried. The product contained 25 to 50 wt.% nucleic acid, 25 to 50 wt.% protein and 5 to 15 wt.% minerals.

USE - For treating esp low platelet and leucocyte levels in cancer patients who are under chemotherapy of radiotherapy, without raising the uric acid blood levels which happens with other high nucleic acid content drugs.
0/5

L201 ANSWER 55 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982-03416J [48] WPIDS
TITLE: Treatment of **cancerous** lesions - by local admin. of large dose of reducing agent e.g. **ascorbic acid** to remove di sulphide bonds in sulphur or phosphorus aminoacid(s).
DERWENT CLASS: **B05**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MURA-I) MURAI Y
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 57171920	A	19821022	(198248)*		2

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1981-56518 19810415
ED 19930801
AB JP 57171920 A UPAB: 19930915
A therapeutic method consists of hydrogenation or admin. of a reducing agent, in a massive dose, such as vitamin C (ascorbic acid), thioglycolic acid, thiolactic acid or L-cysteine or an essential amino acid contg. S-gps. with low toxicity or an amino acid obtd. by reducing L-methionine or L-cystine.

The therapeutic method includes direct application of reducing agent to the local site, oral or parenteral admin. of a reducing agent so as not to seriously damage other cell tissues. The method based on the assumption that a certain disulphide bonds of S- and P-contg. amino acids forms a keratin-protein substance like hair and nails within the organs and result in the formation of cancer cells, it is necessary to prevent the formation of the kratin-protein within the organs of admin. of a reducing agent as a massive dose. Thus, if the disulphide (-S-S-) bonds of amino acids are reduced, these bonds are converted into -SH-SH- bonds and the bonds among these amino acids are recovered to the original bonds.

L201 ANSWER 56 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982-19667E [10] WPIDS
TITLE: Oesophagus **cancer** simulation - by aminoacid and **vitamin C** starvation before introduction of nitroso-piperidine and during experiment.
DERWENT CLASS: **B04** P85
INVENTOR(S): AIDZANOV, M M; KOLYCHEVA, N I; SHARMANOV, T S H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AMKP-R) A MED KAZA POWER
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
SU 834737	B	19810530	(198210)*		2

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1979-2775765 19790604
ED 19930801
AB SU 834737 B UPAB: 19930915
Reduced growth period of the oesophagus cancer in laboratory animals is achieved by causing aminoacid and vitamin C hypovitaminosis 3-4 weeks before the introduction of the nitrosopiperidine and during the duration of tests. The guinea pigs are fed daily by the wheat gluten with the lysine, methodine and threonine content of 3 mg. (the basic requirement 30 mg).

The nitosopiperidine dose of 0.85-21.25 mg/kg wt. is introduced with the drinking water six times per week. The method reduces the cancer formation time by 34% and provides cancer formation in oesophagus in the manner similar to human pathology. Bul.20/30.5.81

L201 ANSWER 57 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980-13767C [08] WPIDS
TITLE: Therapeutic agent for **neoplasm** of endothelial cellular tissue - includes boron, fluoride and metal cpds., glycine, glycerine, **ascorbic acid**, tetra halo-fluorescein cpd., EDTA salt and tartrate salt.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PERE-I) PERES J
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 55004348	A	19800112	(198008)*		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1978-77307 19780626
ED 19930730
AB JP 55004348 A UPAB: 19930902
A therapeutical agent for neoplasm of endothelial cellular tissue comprises (a) a mixt. providing a neutral or acidic pH in an aq. medium which does not produce a ppte. with components other than those of the mixt. and consists of water soluble boron cpd., fluoride cpd., magnesium cpd., vanadium cpd., manganese cpd., iron cpd., cobalt cpd., nickel cpd., copper cpd., zinc cpd. and molybdenum cpd., (b) glycine, (c) glycerine, (d) ascorbic acid, (d) water soluble, neutral or acidic salt 2,4,5,7-tetrahalo-fluorescein, (e) a water-soluble, neutral or acidic salt of EDTA, (f) alkaline metal salt of tartaric acid and (g) water, conventional carrier, diluent and adjuvant.

The therapeutical agent is used for malignant type of neoplasma such as carcinoma with oral dosage.

L201 ANSWER 58 OF 58 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979-00015B [01] WPIDS
TITLE: Medicaments for **tumour** therapy - contg. trace elements, glycine, glycerol, **ascorbic acid**, tetra halo-fluorescein, EDTA and tartrate.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BERE-I) BERES J
COUNTRY COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
BE 868303	A	19781221	(197901)*		
GB 2022998	A	19791228	(198001)		
DE 2827478	A	19800117	(198004)		
FR 2429021	A	19800222	(198014)		
GB 2022998	B	19820908	(198236)		
CH 641045	A	19840215	(198412)		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: BE 1978-868303 19780621
ED 19930730
AB BE 868303 A UPAB: 19930901
Aq. pharmaceutical compsns., esp. for tumour therapy, comprise (a) a mixt. of water soluble B, F, Mg, V, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn and Mo cpds. which do not ppte. with one another or with the other components of the compsn. and which provide an acid or neutral pH; (b) glycine; (c) glycerol; (d) ascorbic acid; (e) a water-soluble neutral or acid salt of a 2,4,5,7-tetrahalofluorescein; (f) a water-soluble neutral or acid salt of ethylenediaminetetracetic acid (EDTA); and (g) Na and K double tatrate. These components are formulated with H2O and opt. other carriers, diluents and/or additives.

The compsns. can be used for treatment or prophylaxis of a wide range of malignant tumours. They have no harmful side-effects and, as well as causing tumour regression, they have favourable effects and, as well as causing tumour regression, they have favourable effects on nausea, osteoporosis, pain, fatigue, insomnia, anaemia, hair loss and other symptoms.

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=> fil capl; d que nos l58; d que nos l63
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Apr 2004  VOL 140 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Apr 2004  (20040407/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE


L27             STR
L29         748 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L27
L31         110 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L29 AND 1/NC
L33          74 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L31 NOT IDS/CI
L37        6244 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L33
L41         383 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L37(L)(THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR
                DMA)/RL
L42      318734 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/CW
L43       95888 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTITUMOR AGENTS/CT
L58           4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L42 AND L43 AND L41


L27             STR
L29         748 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L27
L31         110 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L29 AND 1/NC
L33          74 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L31 NOT IDS/CI
L37        6244 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L33
L41         383 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L37(L)(THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR
                DMA)/RL
L42      318734 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/CW
L43       95888 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTITUMOR AGENTS/CT
L62          18 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L37(L)(CANCER? OR ?NEOPLAS? OR
                ?CARCINOM? OR ?METASTA?)/BI
L63           5 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L62 AND L41 AND (L42 OR L43)

=> s (l63 or l58) not (l44 or l197)
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previously printed

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L202          8 (L63 OR L58) NOT (L44 OR L197)

=> fil medl cancer; d que nos l122; d que nos l135

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:33:56 ON 08 APR 2004
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FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 16:33:56 ON 08 APR 2004

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L84        58677 SEA SUGAR ACIDS+NT/CT
L85      2552863 SEA C4./CT
L88       375710 SEA L85(L)(DT OR PC)/CT
L89       230605 SEA L88/MAJ
L91        23899 SEA ASCORBIC ACID/CT
L118       19754 SEA L84(L)(AD OR PD OR PK OR TU)/CT
L119        8770 SEA L118/MAJ
L120         541 SEA L119 AND L89
L121          94 SEA L120 NOT L91
L122           4 SEA L121 AND GENERAL REVIEW/DT
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L84        58677 SEA SUGAR ACIDS+NT/CT
L85      2552863 SEA C4./CT
L88       375710 SEA L85(L)(DT OR PC)/CT
L89       230605 SEA L88/MAJ
L91        23899 SEA ASCORBIC ACID/CT
L103        7226 SEA DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS/CT
L104       51397 SEA DRUG SYNERGISM/CT
L110      101371 SEA ANTINEOPLASTIC COMBINED CHEMOTHERAPY PROTOCOLS/CT
L118       19754 SEA L84(L)(AD OR PD OR PK OR TU)/CT
L119        8770 SEA L118/MAJ
L120         541 SEA L119 AND L89
L121          94 SEA L120 NOT L91
L125        2195 SEA ACETYLMURAMYL-ALANYL-ISOGLUTAMINE/CT
L132          59 SEA L121 NOT L125
L133          53 SEA L132 NOT PRODRUG#
L134          43 SEA L133 NOT (L103 OR L104 OR L110)
L135          17 SEA GLUCARATE/TI AND L134
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=> s (l122 or l135) not (l195 or l198) previously printed

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L203          19 (L122 OR L135) NOT (L195 OR L198)
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=> fil embase; d que nos l156

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:33:59 ON 08 APR 2004

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 1 Apr 2004 (20040401/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L138     1190976 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  NEOPLASM+NT/CT
L139      165636 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L138(L)(DT OR PC)/CT
L153        2367 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GALACTURONIC ACID/CT OR GLUCOHEPTONIC
                 ACID/CT OR GLUCONIC ACID/CT OR GLUCURONIC ACID/CT OR HEXURONIC
                 ACID/CT OR IDURONIC ACID/CT
L154        1194 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  LACTOBIONIC ACID/CT OR MURAMIC ACID/CT
                 OR SACCHARIC ACID/CT OR URONIC ACID/CT
L155         128 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L153 OR L154)(L)(PD OR PK OR AD OR DO
                 OR DT)/CT
L156           3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L139 AND L155
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=> s l156 not (l141 or l199)
L204             3 L156 NOT (L141 OR L199)

=> fil wpids;d que nos l194

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:34:00 ON 08 APR 2004
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FILE LAST UPDATED:           8 APR 2004      <20040408/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200424        <200424/DW>
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    DERWENT UPDATE 200403.
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    SDIS USING THE TIME RANGE CODE WILL NEED TO BE UPDATED.
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    DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
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L167        2130 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (GLUCONIC OR MANNONIC OR ALDONIC) (W)
                 ACID#
L168       96531 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ?CANCER? OR ?TUMOR? OR ?TUMOUR? OR
                 ?NEOPLAS? OR ?MALIGNAN? OR ?CARCINOM? OR ?METASTA?
L173      408769 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SALT#
L174         481 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L167(5A)L173
L193         502 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ((GLUCONIC/TI OR MANNONIC/TI OR
                 ALDONIC/TI) (W) ACID#/TI)
L194           1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L193 AND L168 NOT L174
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previously printed

```
=> s l194 not (l171 or l188)
L205           1 L194 NOT (L171 OR L188)

=> dup rem l203,l202,l204,l205
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:34:23 ON 08 APR 2004

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 16:34:23 ON 08 APR 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:34:23 ON 08 APR 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:34:23 ON 08 APR 2004

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:34:23 ON 08 APR 2004

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L203
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L202
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L204
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L205
L206 21 DUP REM L203 L202 L204 L205 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-10' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '11-18' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '19-20' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWER '21' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d ibib ed ab hitrn 1-21

L206 ANSWER 1 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95373937 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7645962
TITLE: Relative efficacy of **glucarate** on the initiation and promotion phases of rat mammary carcinogenesis.
AUTHOR: Abou-Issa H; Moeschberger M; el-Masry W; Tejwani S; Curley R W Jr; Webb T E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus 43210, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 49837 (NCI)
CA 51756 (NCI)
P-30-CA-16858 (NCI)
SOURCE: Anticancer research, (1995 May-Jun) 15 (3) 805-10.
Journal code: 8102988. ISSN: 0250-7005.
PUB. COUNTRY: Greece
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199509
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950930
Last Updated on STN: 19950930
Entered Medline: 19950920
ED Entered STN: 19950930
Last Updated on STN: 19950930
Entered Medline: 19950920
AB The independent effects of the potential cancer chemopreventive agent calcium glucarate (CGT) when fed (128 mmol/kg diet) during the initiation (I), promotion (P) or (I+P) phases of 7,12-dimethylbenzanthracene-induced rat mammary carcinogenesis, was compared to that of the known chemopreventive agent N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) retinamide (4-HPR) fed (2.0 mmol/kg diet) during these same phases. CGT and especially 4-HPR both significantly increased tumor latency when fed during the P-phase. When fed during I, P or I+P phases mammary tumor incidence was reduced compared to the controls 33%, 42% and 67% by 4-HPR and 18%, 42% and 50% by CGT. Similarly, tumor multiplicity was significantly reduced by either agent. For example, as compared to the corresponding control, when fed during the I, P or I+P phases 4-HPR reduced tumor multiplicity 63, 34 and 63%, while CGT reduced tumor multiplicity 28, 42 and 63% respectively. CGT, like 4-HPR, acts on both the I and P phases with the effect being maximal when fed during P and I+P phases.

L206 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95263241 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7744577
TITLE: Calcium **glucarate** as a chemopreventive agent in breast cancer.
AUTHOR: Heerdt A S; Young C W; Borgen P I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Breast Service, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY 10021, USA.
SOURCE: Israel journal of medical sciences, (1995 Feb-Mar) 31 (2-3) 101-5. Ref: 40
Journal code: 0013105. ISSN: 0021-2180.
PUB. COUNTRY: Israel
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199506
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950621
Last Updated on STN: 19950621
Entered Medline: 19950613

ED Entered STN: 19950621
Last Updated on STN: 19950621
Entered Medline: 19950613

AB Although it appears that progress is being made in the treatment of breast cancers of all stages, the etiological agents still remain unclear and render the search for preventive agents extremely difficult. What is clearly required in this situation is a nontoxic compound that can potentially affect various pathways that may be responsible for the rising incidence of breast cancer. In this review, we present the rationale for the use of an agent such as calcium glucarate, which may both change the internal hormonal milieu and also directly detoxify any environmental agents responsible for breast cancer. It is hoped that present and future clinical trials will help to better elucidate the role for this agent in the chemoprevention of breast cancer.

L206 ANSWER 3 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94127826 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8297119
TITLE: Mechanism of growth inhibition of mammary carcinomas by **glucarate** and the **glucarate**: retinoid combination.
AUTHOR: Webb T E; Abou-Issa H; Stromberg P C; Curley R C Jr; Nguyen M H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Biochemistry, College of Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus 43210.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 51756 (NCI)
P-30-CA-16858 (NCI)
SOURCE: Anticancer research, (1993 Nov-Dec) 13 (6A) 2095-9.
Journal code: 8102988. ISSN: 0250-7005.
PUB. COUNTRY: Greece
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940314
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19940228

ED Entered STN: 19940314
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19940228

AB In synergistic combination 0.75 mmol/kg diet of N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) retinamide and 32 mmol/kg diet of glucarate inhibits the growth of primary

rat mammary tumors, but are equally effective as single agents at 1.5 and 128 mmol/kg diet, respectively. Dose-response studies suggest that like retinoids, glucarate acts directly on tumor cells, rather than having an adjuvant effect. Although synergism is maintained down to at least 0.38 mmol/kg diet of the retinoid, experiments using Vitamin A-deficient diets indicates 128 mmol/kg glucarate acts independent of retinoid. Both alone and in combination, glucarate and retinoid inhibited the growth of human mammary tumor cells grown in the athymic mouse, the growth of rat mammary tumors in germfree rats and the hormone-independent MTW 9a/R rat mammary tumor. Like retinoids, glucarate suppresses protein kinase C and induces transforming growth factor-beta, in the mammary tumor cells.

L206 ANSWER 4 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93242583 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8480312
TITLE: Liposome-enhanced tumour therapy in canine mammary gland tumours.
AUTHOR: Teske E; Rutteman G R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Sciences of Companion Animals, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: Tijdschrift voor diergeneeskunde, (1993 Mar) 118 Suppl 1 32S-33S. Ref: 22
Journal code: 0031550. ISSN: 0040-7453.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19930611
Last Updated on STN: 19930611
Entered Medline: 19930527
ED Entered STN: 19930611
Last Updated on STN: 19930611
Entered Medline: 19930527

L206 ANSWER 5 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92390936 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1519243
TITLE: Dietary **glucarate**-mediated inhibition of initiation of diethylnitrosamine-induced hepatocarcinogenesis.
AUTHOR: Oredipe O A; Barth R F; Dwivedi C; Webb T E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Ohio State University, Columbus 43210.
CONTRACT NUMBER: P-30CA-16058-14 (NCI)
R01 CA 38125 (NCI)
SOURCE: Toxicology, (1992 Sep) 74 (2-3) 209-22.
Journal code: 0361055. ISSN: 0300-483X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199210
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19921023
Last Updated on STN: 19921023
Entered Medline: 19921008
ED Entered STN: 19921023
Last Updated on STN: 19921023
Entered Medline: 19921008

AB Previously, it has been reported that calcium glucarate is a potent inhibitor of chemical carcinogenesis, including phenobarbital-promoted diethylnitrosamine-initiated hepatic toxicity expressed as altered hepatic foci in rats. The purpose of the present study was to determine whether calcium glucarate could inhibit the immediate and delayed appearance of altered hepatic foci when fed to rats during the initiation phase of diethylnitrosamine-induced hepatocarcinogenesis. The effects of dietary mode of administration of calcium glucarate on the initiation phase of hepatocarcinogenesis were also examined. Since diethylnitrosamine is not known to undergo glucuronidation and calcium glucarate has been shown to enhance clearance of circulating estrogens, an indirect mechanism of action of calcium glucarate was also evaluated by pretreating rats with an anti-estrogen, tamoxifen, prior to partial hepatectomy and administration of diethylnitrosamine. Calcium glucarate significantly inhibited both the early and delayed appearance of altered hepatic foci and exerted maximal inhibition when administered by gavage prior to diethylnitrosamine. Maximal inhibition was obtained when calcium glucarate was provided continuously in the diet of animals up to 5 and 7 months. Pretreatment of animals with tamoxifen before partial hepatectomy and diethylnitrosamine resulted in maximal inhibition of the initiation phase of hepatocarcinogenesis. This suggests but does not prove that the anti-carcinogenic activity of calcium glucarate was due to decreased liver proliferation. In the present study, the proliferation of ductular epithelial and oval cells appeared to be associated with the administration of diethylnitrosamine. Collectively, our data suggest that calcium glucarate inhibited the initiation phase of diethylnitrosamine-induced hepatocarcinogenesis.

L206 ANSWER 6 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89324279 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2752528
TITLE: Effects of the experimental chemopreventative agent, **glucarate**, on intestinal carcinogenesis in rats.
AUTHOR: Dwivedi C; Oredipe O A; Barth R F; Downie A A; Webb T E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiological Chemistry, College of Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus 43210.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA38125 (NCI)
P-30 CA16058 (NCI)
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis, (1989 Aug) 10 (8) 1539-41.
Journal code: 8008055. ISSN: 0143-3334.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198908
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890831

ED Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890831

AB Dietary calcium glucarate was previously shown to protect effectively against chemically-induced mammary, lung, liver and skin carcinogenesis in rodents, whereas the negative dietary calcium control, calcium gluconate, had no effect. In the present study the chemopreventative activity of dietary calcium glucarate was evaluated in the azoxymethane intestinal carcinogenesis model using the Fischer strain rat. The protocol limited the duration of azoxymethane treatment to 3 weeks to permit the evaluation of the separate effects of glucarate on the initiation and promotion phases. Control rats, treated with azoxymethane and maintained on a low fat chow diet throughout the 32-week experiment had an intestinal adenocarcinoma incidence of 55%, with an equal incidence of 27.7% in the

small and large intestines. There was no significant difference between this control group and a negative calcium control group fed 128 mmol/kg chow of calcium as calcium gluconate. In contrast to these two control groups, supplementation of the diet of azoxymethane-treated rats with 128 mmol/kg diet of calcium glucarate during both the initiation and promotion phases significantly inhibited the overall induction of adenocarcinomas in the intestine, the incidence in the entire intestine and in the small and large intestines being 11.8, 5.8 and 5.8%, respectively. When fed only during the initiation phase, the inhibition again was statistically significant, the corresponding values being 11.8%, 5.8 and 5.8%. When calcium glucarate was fed during the promotion phase, a statistically significant inhibition of adenocarcinoma induction was observed only in the colon where the incidence was 5.5%. Weight gain was similar in all groups. These and related data indicate that dietary glucarate exerts a significant inhibitory effect on azoxymethane-induced intestinal and in particular colon carcinogenesis in the rat, decreasing their incidence and size and reducing their metastic potential.

L206 ANSWER 7 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90040122 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2509679
TITLE: Modulation of chemically initiated and promoted skin tumorigenesis in CD-1 mice by dietary **glucarate**.
AUTHOR: Dwivedi C; Downie A A; Webb T E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, South Dakota State University, Brookings 57007.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 38125 (NCI)
CA P-30-CA-16058-13 (NCI)
SOURCE: Journal of environmental pathology, toxicology and oncology : official organ of the International Society for Environmental Toxicology and Cancer, (1989 May-Jun) 9 (3) 253-9.
Journal code: 8501420. ISSN: 0731-8898.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19891205
ED Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19891205
AB The efficacy of dietary calcium glucarate as a chemopreventative agent has been tested in the mouse skin tumorigenesis system. Skin tumorigenesis was initiated in mice of the CD-1 strain with 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA), then promoted with twice weekly applications of 12-O-tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-acetate (TPA) for 13 weeks. The mice were fed a regular chow diet, or a chow diet fortified with calcium glucarate (128 mmol/kg diet), or with equimolar calcium as calcium gluconate (negative calcium control). When mice were fed calcium glucarate throughout both the initiation and promotion phases papilloma formation was inhibited by over 30%. Transfer of these DMBA-initiated, TPA promoted CD-1 mice to chow diet after 13 weeks on the calcium glucarate-supplemented diet, resulted in an increase in the number of skin papillomas within 3 weeks to the level of those seen in control animals maintained exclusively on the chow diet. When calcium glucarate feeding was restricted to either the initiation or promotion phases, papilloma formation was inhibited by 25%. Dietary calcium gluconate had no effect on papilloma formation in the CD-1 mouse system, but increased the calcium concentration in the skin to the same extent as that of calcium glucarate.

The data indicate that the elevation of the normally low levels of glucarate in the body through supplementation, results in a marked alteration in the retention, activity and/or metabolism of xenobiotics.

L206 ANSWER 8 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88079980 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3690519
TITLE: Effects of calcium **glucarate** on the promotion of diethylnitrosamine-initiated altered hepatic foci in rats.
AUTHOR: Oredipe O A; Barth R F; Hanausek-Walaszek M; Sautins I; Walaszek Z; Webb T E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Ohio State University, Columbus 43210.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5 R01 CA 3812-3 (NCI)
P-30-DA-16058-14 (NIDA)
SOURCE: Cancer letters, (1987 Dec) 38 (1-2) 95-9.
Journal code: 7600053. ISSN: 0304-3835.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198802
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19880217
ED Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19880217
AB Calcium glucarate (CGT), an inhibitor of beta-glucuronidase, is a potent inhibitor of chemically-induced tumors when administered orally. The present study was undertaken to determine the effects of CGT on the promotion of hepatocarcinogenesis by phenobarbital following initiation with diethylnitrosamine (DENA). Partially hepatectomized, DENA-initiated female Sprague-Dawley rats, previously maintained only on chow diet for 2 months, were supplemented with either 0.05% phenobarbital alone or 0.05% phenobarbital plus 4% dietary CGT, for varying time intervals up to 6 months. Histopathologic evaluation of the liver sections showed that CGT significantly delayed the development of altered hepatic foci (AHF). By the seventh month post-initiation, however, the frequency and severity of changes seen in the livers of experimental animals approximated those of the controls.

L206 ANSWER 9 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86298867 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3091283
TITLE: Dietary **glucarate** as anti-promoter of 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene-induced mammary tumorigenesis.
AUTHOR: Walaszek Z; Hanausek-Walaszek M; Minton J P; Webb T E
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA 38125 (NCI)
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis, (1986 Sep) 7 (9) 1463-6.
Journal code: 8008055. ISSN: 0143-3334.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19861017
ED Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19970203

Entered Medline: 19861017

AB Using as a criterion the inhibition of serum beta-glucuronidase activity, dietary calcium D-glucarate is shown to serve as an efficient slow-release source in vivo of D-glucaro-1,4-lactone, the potent endogenous inhibitor of this enzyme. Using the 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene model of mammary tumor induction in rats it is shown for the first time that feeding the rats calcium D-glucarate-supplemented diet after treatment with the carcinogen, inhibits tumor development by over 70%. Supportive evidence is presented for the theory that calcium D-glucarate inhibits or delays the promotion phase of mammary carcinogenesis by lowering endogenous levels of estradiol and precursors of 17-ketosteroids. Therefore, dietary glucarate can be used to lower blood and tissue levels of beta-glucuronidase, and in turn of those carcinogens and promoting agents which are excreted, at least in part, as glucuronide conjugates.

L206 ANSWER 10 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003225873 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12747003
TITLE: Calcium **glucarate** prevents tumor formation in mouse skin.
AUTHOR: Singh Jaya; Gupta Krishna P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Environmental Carcinogenesis Division, Industrial Toxicology Research Center, Post Box No. 80, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow-226001, India.
SOURCE: Biomedical and environmental sciences : BES, (2003 Mar) 16 (1) 9-16.
Journal code: 8909524. ISSN: 0895-3988.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200308
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030516
Last Updated on STN: 20030805
Entered Medline: 20030804

ED Entered STN: 20030516
Last Updated on STN: 20030805
Entered Medline: 20030804

AB OBJECTIVE: Calcium Glucarate (Cag), Ca salt of D-glucaric acid is a naturally occurring non-toxic compound present in fruits, vegetables and seeds of some plants, and suppress tumor growth in different models. Due to lack of knowledge about its mode of action its uses are limited in cancer chemotherapy thus the objective of the study was to study the mechanism of action of Cag on mouse skin tumorigenesis. METHODS: We have estimated effect of Cag on DMBA induced mouse skin tumor development following complete carcinogenesis protocol. We measured, epidermal transglutaminase activity (TG), a marker of cell differentiation after DMBA and/or Cag treatment and [3H] thymidine incorporation into DNA as a marker for cell proliferation. RESULTS: Topical application of Cag suppressed the DMBA induced mouse skin tumor development. Topical application of Cag significantly modifies the critical events of proliferation and differentiation TG activity was found to be reduced after DMBA treatment. Reduction of the TG activity was dependent on the dose of DMBA and duration of DMBA exposure. Topical application of Cag significantly alleviated DMBA induced inhibition of TG. DMBA also caused stimulation of DNA synthesis in epidermis, which was inhibited by Cag. CONCLUSION: Cag inhibits DMBA induced mouse skin tumor development. Since stimulation of DNA synthesis reflects proliferation and induction of TG represents differentiation, the antitumorigenic effect of Cag is considered to be possibly due to stimulation of differentiation and suppression of proliferation.

L206 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:836834 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:312399
TITLE: Preventive or therapeutic composition for colitis and large bowel cancer
INVENTOR(S): Koyama, Hironari; Sugino, Tatsuya; Okada, Masaaki; Ushida, Kazunari
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003086378	A1	20031023	WO 2003-JP4876	20030417

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-116348 A 20020418
JP 2002-358396 A 20021210

ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 2003
AB Disclosed is a preventive or therapeutic compn. for human or animal colitis and large bowel cancer contg. as the active ingredient at least one member selected from among acids derived from hexoses, and nontoxic salts and intramol. esters of the acids. Also disclosed are drugs, foods, feeds, or drinking water contg. the compn. and a method for prevention or treatment of colitis and large bowel cancer with them. The preferred compds. include gluconic acid, Na gluconate, Ca gluconate, and gluconolactone.
IT **526-95-4**, Gluconic acid
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gluconates for prevention and treatment of colitis and large bowel **cancer**)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L206 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133048 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:163519
TITLE: Improved treatment of cancer with irinotecan based on genotyping of human gene MDR1 encoding P-glycoprotein
INVENTOR(S): Heinrich, Guenther; Kerb, Reinhold
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Epidauros Biotechnologie AG, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003013535	A2	20030220	WO 2002-EP8220	20020723
WO 2003013535	A3	20030925		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2001-117608 A 20010723
EP 2002-11710 A 20020524

ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 2003

AB The present invention relates to the use of irinotecan or a deriv. thereof for the prepn. of a pharmaceutical compn. for treating colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, gastric cancer, lung cancer, malignant glioma, ovarian cancer, and pancreatic cancer in a patient having a genotype with variant alleles of genes involved in irinotecan metab., and in particular the multidrug resistance gene MDR1. Irinotecan (CPT-11) is an analog of the cytotoxic alkaloid camptothecin and is a prodrug of the lipophilic metabolite SN-38 (7-ethyl-10-hydroxycamptothecin). Preferably, a nucleotide deletion, addn. and/or substitution comprised by said polynucleotide results in an altered expression of the variant allele compared to the corresponding wild-type allele or an altered activity of the polypeptide encoded by the variant allele compared to the polypeptide encoded by the corresponding wild-type allele. Irinotecan dosage is calcd. based on genotype correlated with the risk of toxic reaction.

IT **526-95-4D**, D-Gluconic acid, salts
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(MDR1 inhibitor; improved treatment of **cancer** with irinotecan based on genotyping of human gene MDR1 encoding P-glycoprotein)

L206 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:171678 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:225933
TITLE: Preparation of novel metallotexaphyrin derivatives, their uses and pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Mody, Tarak D.; Galanter, Joshua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacyclics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002017908	A1	20020307	WO 2001-US26885	20010828

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,

BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001088484	A5	20020313	AU 2001-88484		20010828
US 2003073679	A1	20030417	US 2001-941924		20010828
US 6638924	B2	20031028			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-229255P P 20000830
WO 2001-US26885 W 20010828

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:225933; MARPAT 136:225933
ED Entered STN: 08 Mar 2002
AB Novel derivs. of metallotexaphyrins were prepd. by modifying the apical ligands assocd. with the central metal component of metallotexaphyrin. Thus, the axial acetate ligands of the lutetium texaphyrin complex (I) was replaced with a variety of anionic ligands, such as gluconate, benzoate and deoxycholate. The efficacy as phototherapeutic agents was demonstrated for lutetium texaphyrin complexes with axial acetate, formate and gluconate ligands.
IT **526-95-4DP**, Gluconic acid, metallotexaphyrin complex
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of metallotexaphyrin derivs. for use as phototherapeutic agent/radiosensitizer for treatment of **cancer**, neovascularization and atheroma)
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L206 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:319717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:331634
TITLE: Topical treatment of ocular hypertension, glaucoma, ischemic retinopathy and age-related macular degeneration with ophthalmic formulation of dopamine antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Chiou, George C. Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Orbon Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001030337	A2	20010503	WO 2000-US41491	20001023
WO 2001030337	A3	20020124		
W: CA, CN, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1225879	A2	20020731	EP 2000-979228	20001023
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
US 2003069232	A1	20030410	US 2001-796987	20010228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-425628 A 19991022
WO 2000-US41491 W 20001023

ED Entered STN: 04 May 2001
AB This invention provides ocular formulations comprising an ocular drug and a carboxylic acid in an amt. sufficient to maintain the pH of the formulation from about 4.5 to about 7.5. The ocular drug may be a dopamine antagonist and the acid may be lactic acid, citric acid or tartaric acid. In some aspects, the pH of the formulation is about 5.5. The ocular formulations of this invention provide enhanced bioavailability which results in increased drug concns. across the cornea and in the eye

ball, i.e., aq. humor and intraocular organs and chambers. Moreover, the present formulations are non-irritating when applied topically and have a shelf-life of at least 14 days at 25.degree.. Methods are also provided to increase ocular blood flow by using present ocular formulations comprising dopamine antagonists or other drugs for the prevention and treatment of ocular hypertension, glaucoma, ischemic retinopathy and age-related macular degeneration (AMD). For example, a droperidol ophthalmic formulation was prepd. contg. droperidol 0.5%, PVP 1.5%, benzalkonium chloride 0.01%, Na edetate 0.01%, NaCl 0.5%, 0.1N carboxylic acid as needed to pH 5.5, and water up to 100%. Ether citric acid or tartaric acid formulation base can be used with equal efficacy in droperidol absorption into the aq. humor but not cornea.

IT **7760-07-8**, Hexonic acid **13171-74-9**, Pentonic acid
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ophthalmic formulation of dopamine antagonists for topical treatment of glaucoma and other ocular diseases)

L206 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:352192 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:350041
TITLE: Radiopharmaceutical stannic Sn-117m chelate compositions and methods of diagnostic and therapeutic use
INVENTOR(S): Srivastava, Suresh C.; Meinken, George E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brookhaven Science Associates, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6231832	B1	20010515	US 1998-49640	19980323
US 6503477	B1	20030107	US 2000-662597	20000914

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-49640 A1 19980323
ED Entered STN: 17 May 2001
AB Radiopharmaceutical compns. including 117mSn-labeled stannic (Sn4+) chelates are provided. The chelates are preferably polyhydroxycarboxylate, such as oxalates, tartrates, citrates, malonates, gluconates, glucoheptonates, etc. Methods of making117m Sn-labeled (Sn4+) polyhydroxycarboxylic chelates are also provided. The pharmaceutical compns. can be used in methods of prepg. bone for scintigraphic anal., for radiopharmaceutical skeletal imaging, treatment of pain resulting from metastatic bone involvement, treatment of primary bone cancer, treatment of cancer resulting from metastatic spread to bone from other primary cancers, treatment of pain resulting from rheumatoid arthritis, treatment of bone/joint disorders and to monitor radioactively the skeletal system.
IT **526-95-4DP**, D-Gluconic acid, complex with tin(IV)-117m
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(stannic Sn-117m chelate radiopharmaceutical compns. and methods of diagnostic and therapeutic use)
REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L206 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:350607 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:14825

TITLE: A method of increasing nucleic acid synthesis with ultrasound
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C.; McCreery, Thomas; Sadewasser, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ImaRx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 124 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9925385	A1	19990527	WO 1998-US23843	19981111
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9913906	A1	19990607	AU 1999-13906	19981111

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-971540 19971117
WO 1998-US23843 19981111
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:14825
ED Entered STN: 08 Jun 1999
AB The present invention is directed to a method of increasing nucleic acid synthesis in a cell comprising administering to the cell a therapeutically effective amt. of ultrasound for a therapeutically effective time such that said administration of said ultrasound results in said increased nucleic acid synthesis. The nucleic acid sequence may comprise an endogenous sequence or an exogenous sequence. In particular, the invention is directed to increasing the expression of stress proteins and repair proteins.
IT **526-95-4D**, Gluconic acid, polymers contg.
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(carrier; method of increasing nucleic acid synthesis with ultrasound)
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L206 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:608377 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:208377
TITLE: Platinum complexes
INVENTOR(S): Tetsushi, Totani
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shionogi and Co., Ltd. , Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 57023	A1	19820804	EP 1982-200020	19820107
EP 57023	B1	19840523		
R: CH, DE, FR, IT, NL, SE				
JP 57123198	A2	19820731	JP 1981-9463	19810123
JP 63007194	B4	19880215		
CA 1180009	A1	19841225	CA 1982-394370	19820118
GB 2091731	A	19820804	GB 1982-1616	19820120
GB 2091731	B2	19850130		
AU 8279765	A1	19820729	AU 1982-79765	19820122

AU 557336 B2 19861218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-9463 19810123
CA 1983-394370 19831209

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB The syntheses and neoplasm-inhibiting activities of Pt complexes of hydroxycarboxylic acids and sugar phosphates are described. The complexes are less nephrotoxic and have greater water soly. than cisplatin.
IT **526-95-4DP**, platinum(II) amine complexes
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. and **neoplasm**-inhibiting activity of)

L206 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:488228 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:88228
TITLE: Saturation behavior of ascites tumor cell chloride exchange in the presence of gluconate
AUTHOR(S): Aull, Felice
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., New York Univ., New York, NY, 10016, USA
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1979), 554(2), 538-40
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
AB Steady state Cl- flux across the Ehrlich mouse ascites cell membrane was studied when gluconate replaced Cl- in the external medium. Satn. behavior was obsd.; K1/2 was 23.9 mM Cl- and V was 758 .mu.mol/g dry wt./h. The cells lost K+, Cl-, and H2O, consistent with relative impermeability to gluconate, and the Cl- efflux rate coeff. was elevated. Thus, a major portion of Cl- exchange occurs as a membrane transport process and the process is sensitive to intracellular Cl- levels.
IT **526-95-4**
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(chloride exchange by Ehrlich **neoplasm** response to)

L206 ANSWER 19 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002395875 EMBASE
TITLE: Chemoprevention of large bowel carcinogenesis; The role of control of cell proliferation and significance of .beta.-catenin-accumulated crypts as a new biomarker.
AUTHOR: Mori H.; Yamada Y.; Hirose Y.; Kuno T.; Katayama M.; Sakata K.; Yoshida K.; Sugie S.; Hara A.; Yoshimi N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: H. Mori, Department of Pathology, Gifu University School of Medicine, 40 Tsukasa, Gifu 500-8705, Japan. hidmori@cc.gifu-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: European Journal of Cancer Prevention, (2002) 11/SUPPL. 2 (S71-S75).
Refs: 46
ISSN: 0959-8278 CODEN: EJUPEK
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Control of cell proliferation is important for cancer prevention since cell proliferation has essential roles in carcinogenesis in the processes of both initiation and promotion. In large bowel carcinogenesis, carcinogens produce hyperproliferation of cells in the target sites and the cell proliferation persists even after the cessation of carcinogen exposure. Chemopreventive agents principally control the increased cell proliferation when given in the initiation as well as post-initiation phases. Aberrant crypt foci (ACF) which appear soon after carcinogen exposure in large bowel carcinogenesis in rodents have been used as a reliable biomarker for screening of potential chemopreventive agents. Recently, our group demonstrated the presence of probable premalignant lesions with frequent .beta.-catenin gene mutations and accumulation of the corresponding protein in the colonic epithelium of rats given a large bowel carcinogen. Such early-appearing lesions lack the morphological appearance of ACF. Expression of these .beta.-catenin-accumulated crypts (BCAC) is markedly suppressed by a chemopreventive cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor, celecoxib. BCAC are suggested to be more reliable biomarkers than ACF for screening effective chemopreventive agents for colorectal cancer and for investigating the mode of action of the agents. .COPYRGT. 2002 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

L206 ANSWER 20 OF 21 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001148786 EMBASE
TITLE: Natural agents in the prevention of cancer, part two: Preclinical data and chemoprevention for common cancers.
AUTHOR: Lamson D.W.; Brignall M.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M.S. Brignall, Seattle Can. Treatment/Wellness Ctr., Evergreen Integrative Medicine, Kirkland, WA, United States. mattandmolly@home.com
SOURCE: Alternative Medicine Review, (2001) 6/2 (167-187).
Refs: 191
ISSN: 1089-5159 CODEN: ALMRFP
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB This paper is the second of a series examining the use of nutritional supplements as chemopreventive agents. The animal and in vitro data are reviewed in support of their use. Human safety data and mechanisms of action are described as well. Many over-the-counter dietary supplements have been shown to have significant chemopreventive activity in preclinical studies. Few side effects are associated with even long-term use of these agents. Along with dietary and lifestyle risk-reducing strategies, nutritional supplementation appears to be a viable intervention for those considered to be at high risk of developing cancer.

L206 ANSWER 21 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982-09944E [05] WPIDS
TITLE: Platinum (II) **gluconic acid** complexes - useful as anti **neoplastic** agents.
DERWENT CLASS: B02 B03
INVENTOR(S): MOJI, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KIDA-I) KIDANI Y; (SAKB) OTSUKA CHEM CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 8200145	A	19820121 (198205)*	JA	30
RW: FR				
W: DE US				
JP 57016895	A	19820128 (198210)		
EP 55300	A	19820707 (198228)	EN	
R: FR				
DE 3152175	A	19821118 (198247)		
US 4477387	A	19841016 (198444)		
DE 3152175	C	19891130 (198948)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 3152175	A	DE 1981-3152175	19810704
US 4477387	A	US 1981-355742	19810304

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1980-92066 19800705
ED 19930801
AB WO 8200145 A UPAB: 19930915
Platinum (II) complexes of formula (I) where -B-B- is a gp. of formula (II) or (III) are described. In the formulae R1, R2 = hydrogen atom, alkyl or aryl gp.; n, m, l = 0 or integer 1-3; at least one of A1 and A2 is the gluconic acid ligand of formula (IV) and the other is the same ligand, or Cl', Br', I', F', XCH2COO- (X = halogen atom), NO3-, SO4--, H2PO4', or H2O. A1 and A2 may form a ring with Pt(II).

Antineoplastic agents with these complexes are effective ingredients display great activity at one quarter the dose used for known Pt (II) complexes with gluconic acid ligands.

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=> fil capl; d que nos l65; d que nos l69
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Apr 2004  VOL 140 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Apr 2004  (20040407/ED)

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  substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE


L27             STR
L29           748 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L27
L30           320 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L29 AND SALT
L36          5326 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L30
L40           673 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L36(L)(THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR
                  DMA)/RL
L42        318734 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/CW
L43         95888 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTITUMOR AGENTS/CT
L65             4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L40 AND L42 AND L43


L27             STR
L29           748 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L27
L30           320 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L29 AND SALT
L36          5326 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L30
L40           673 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L36(L)(THU OR BAC OR PAC OR PKT OR
                  DMA)/RL
L42        318734 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/CW
L43         95888 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTITUMOR AGENTS/CT
L68            25 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L36(L)(CANCER? OR ?NEOPLAS? OR
                  ?CARCINOM? OR ?METASTA?)/BI
L69             6 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L68 AND L40 AND (L42 OR L43)


=> s (l65 or l69) not (l44 or l197 or l202)

L207            8 (L65 OR L69) NOT (L44 OR L197 OR L202)

=> fil medl cancer

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=> d que nos l131

L85      2552863 SEA C4./CT
L88       375710 SEA L85(L)(DT OR PC)/CT
L89       230605 SEA L88/MAJ
L126         550 SEA ANTIMONY SODIUM GLUCONATE/CT
L127         668 SEA CALCIUM GLUCONATE/CT
L131           6 SEA (L126 OR L127) AND L89

=> s l131 not (l195 or l198 or l203)

L208           6 L131 NOT (L195 OR L198 OR L203)

=> fil embase; d que nos l164

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 substance identification.


L138     1190976 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  NEOPLASM+NT/CT
L139      165636 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L138(L)(DT OR PC)/CT
L159        3629 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CALCIUM ALGINATE/CT OR CALCIUM
                 BROMOLACTOBIONATE/CT OR CALCIUM GLUBIONATE/CT OR FERRIC
                 GLUCONATE/CT OR GLUCONATE CALCIUM/CT
L160         510 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLUCONATE COPPER/CT OR GLUCONATE
                 POTASSIUM/CT OR GLUCONATE SODIUM/CT OR GLUCONATE ZINC/CT OR
                 GLUCONOLACTATE CALCIUM/CT
L161         145 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  LITHIUM GLUCONATE/CT OR SACCHARATE
                 CALCIUM/CT
L162        1226 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L159 OR L160 OR L161)(L)(PD OR PK OR
                 AD OR DO OR DT)/CT
L164          15 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L139/MAJ AND L162/MAJ

=> s l164 not (l141 or l199 or l204)

L209          15 L164 NOT (L141 OR L199 OR L204)

=> fil wpids; d que nos l176

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FILE LAST UPDATED:          8 APR 2004      <20040408/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200424        <200424/DW>
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THE TIME RANGE CODE WILL ALSO CHANGE FROM 018 TO 2004.
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L167        2130 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (GLUCONIC OR MANNONIC OR ALDONIC) (W)
                 ACID#
L168       96531 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ?CANCER? OR ?TUMOR? OR ?TUMOUR? OR
                 ?NEOPLAS? OR ?MALIGNAN? OR ?CARCINOM? OR ?METASTA?
L173      408769 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SALT#
L174         481 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L167(5A)L173
L176           6 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L174 AND L168 AND B/DC

=> s l176 not (l171 or l200 or l205)

L210           5 L176 NOT (L171 OR L200 OR L205)

=> dup rem l208,l207,l209,l210
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L208
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L207
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L209
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L210
L211          31 DUP REM L208 L207 L209 L210 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '4-11' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '12-26' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '27-31' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d ibib ed ab hitrn 1-31; fil hom

L211 ANSWER 1 OF 31     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:    89276969     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 2731758
TITLE:               Oral calcium suppresses increased rectal epithelial
```

previously printed

proliferation of persons at risk of colorectal cancer.
AUTHOR: Rozen P; Fireman Z; Fine N; Wax Y; Ron E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gastroenterology, Tel-Aviv Medical Center, Israel.
SOURCE: Gut, (1989 May) 30 (5) 650-5.
Journal code: 2985108R. ISSN: 0017-5749.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198907
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890725

ED Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890725

AB Dietary calcium may inhibit colonic carcinogenesis promoted by high fat, phosphate, and low fibre diets. In persons at risk for colon cancer oral calcium supplements significantly suppress increased rectal epithelial proliferation. This was studied in a cohort of 35 volunteers: 26 first degree relatives of colorectal cancer patients and nine who had had colonic adenomas (mean age 51.6 years, 17 (49%) men, all negative for large bowel neoplasia). 1.25-1.5 g elemental calcium was given in divided daily doses for three months. Rectal pinch biopsies were taken without bowel preparation, before and mean 8.4 weeks during and 7.2 weeks after treatment and incubated with tritiated thymidine. The mean number of labelled cells, as a ratio of the total number of crypt cells (labelling index-LI), and their crypt position, were determined. The mean number of labelled cells decreased during treatment by 29%, especially in the basal three-fifths of crypts. There was also a significant 10% increase in mean number of crypt cells during treatment. [Mean LI decreased by 36% (p less than 0.001) during calcium treatment and almost returned to basal values after cessation.] If a raised LI is a marker of potential malignancy and a randomised clinical trial confirms that calcium suppresses it, dietary intervention studies in high risk persons are indicated.

L211 ANSWER 2 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92135635 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2519848
TITLE: Antitumor activity of calcium in combination with antitumor agents against Lewis lung carcinoma.
AUTHOR: Nakano K; Fujimoto S; Tokita H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shizuoka Sena Hospital, Japan.
SOURCE: In vivo (Athens, Greece), (1989 May-Jun) 3 (3) 147-9.
Journal code: 8806809. ISSN: 0258-851X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Greece
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199203
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920329
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19920309

ED Entered STN: 19920329
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19920309

AB The antitumor activity of calcium gluconate in combination with mitomycin C and 5-fluorouracil was examined against subcutaneously implanted Lewis lung carcinoma-bearing C57BL/6 mice. The mice were divided into four groups: group 1 received mitomycin C (2 mg/kg) and 5-fluorouracil (50 mg/kg) intraperitoneally once a week for four weeks beginning from the day

after implantation of tumors, as well as calcium gluconate (155 mg/kg) twice a week for the same four weeks; group 2 received only mitomycin C and 5-fluorouracil; group 3 received only calcium gluconate; group 4 received a vehicle (physiological saline). Significantly enhanced inhibition of tumor growth was observed neither in a comparison between groups 3 and 4, nor in a comparison between groups 1 and 2 (expect on day 20 post implantation). Thus calcium gluconate given alone or in combination with antitumor agents hardly appeared to possess effective antitumor activity.

L211 ANSWER 3 OF 31 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84128923 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6421344
TITLE: Comparison of two long-term chemotherapy regimens, with or without agents to modify skeletal repair, in multiple myeloma.
AUTHOR: Cohen H J; Silberman H R; Tornyos K; Bartolucci A A
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-03013 (NCI)
CA-03177 (NCI)
CA-05634 (NCI)
+
SOURCE: Blood, (1984 Mar) 63 (3) 639-48.
Journal code: 7603509. ISSN: 0006-4971.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198403
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19840329
ED Entered STN: 19900319
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19840329
AB A randomized controlled trial was initiated in 1972 to compare two chemotherapeutic regimens [1-3-bis (2-chloroethyl) 1-nitrosourea (BCNU), cyclophosphamide, and prednisone versus melphalan and prednisone], to determine whether the two regimens are cross-resistant, and to evaluate the effectiveness of sodium fluoride, vitamin D, calcium gluconate, and fluoxymesterone in the promotion of bone healing. Initial responses (50%) and survival (36 mo median) for patients treated with the two chemotherapeutic regimens were the same. Patients on either regimen who failed to respond after 6 mo had a very low response rate to the alternative regimen (approximately 10%). Initially responding patients were randomly assigned to either an active drug regimen (sodium fluoride, vitamin D, calcium gluconate, fluoxymesterone) or placebo tablets. There was no significant difference in the low percentage of patients demonstrating bone improvement. Thus, the BCNU, cyclophosphamide, prednisone regimen is as effective as melphalan and prednisone. Fluoride, calcium, vitamin D, and androgenic steroids should not be routinely recommended in myeloma, as they seem to add little to effective chemotherapy and may contribute to morbidity.

L211 ANSWER 4 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41226 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:105321
TITLE: Methods and compositions relating to isoleucine boroproline compounds
INVENTOR(S): Adams, Sharlene; Miller, Glenn T.; Jesson, Michael I.; Jones, Barry

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Point Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004004658	A2	20040115	WO 2003-US21405	20030709

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-394856P P 20020709
US 2002-414978P P 20021001
US 2003-466435P P 20030428

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:105321
ED Entered STN: 18 Jan 2004
AB A method for treating subjects with, inter alia, abnormal cell proliferation or infectious disease using agents of formula (I, AmNHCH(CH(CH3)CH2CH3)COA1R) (where Am and A1 are amino acids and R = organo boronates, organo phosphonates, fluoroalkyl ketones, alphaketos, N-peptiolyl-O-(acylhydroxylamines), azapeptides, azetidines, fluoroolefins dipeptide isosteres, peptidyl (.alpha.-aminoalkyl) phosphonate esters, aminoacyl pyrrolidine-2-nitriles and 4-cyanothiazolidides) is claimed. Methods for stimulating an immune response using the compds. of the invention are also claimed. Compns. contg. Ile-boroPro compds. are also provided as are kits contg. the compns. The invention embraces the use of these compds. alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents.
IT **7054-25-3**, Quinidine gluconate
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic methods and compns. relating to isoleucine boroproline compds. alone or in combination with other drugs, antibodies, or antigens)

L211 ANSWER 5 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:570861 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:122832
TITLE: Methods for preparing autologous fibrin glue
INVENTOR(S): Beretta, Roberto; Grippi, Nicholas A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003059405	A2	20030724	WO 2003-US1226	20030115
WO 2003059405	A3	20040205		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-53247 A 20020115

ED Entered STN: 25 Jul 2003

AB The invention provides a system for prepg. an autologous solid-fibrin web suitable for regenerating tissue in a living organism. The system includes a sealed primary container contg. a sepn. medium and a low-d. high-viscosity liq. The sepn. medium is capable of sepg. red blood cells from plasma when the container contains blood and is centrifuged, and the primary container has a first pressure. The system further includes a sealed secondary container contg. a calcium-coagulation activator. The secondary container has a second pressure that is less than the first pressure. The system also comprises a transfer device including a cannula having a first end and a second end. The first and second ends are capable of puncturing the sealed primary and secondary containers in order to provide fluid communication between the first and second containers. The low-d. high-viscosity liq. of the primary container is capable of blocking flow through the cannula upon entering therein.

IT **299-28-5**, Calcium gluconate
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods for prepg. autologous fibrin glue)

L211 ANSWER 6 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:554029 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:111695
TITLE: Administration of calcium and magnesium for protection against the neurotoxicity of oxaliplatin
INVENTOR(S): Gamelin, Laurence; Gamelin, Erick; Boisdron, Celle Michele; Morel, Alain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Centre Regional de Lutte Contre le Cancer d'Angers, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 22 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2834641	A1	20030718	FR 2002-390	20020114
WO 2003059361	A1	20030724	WO 2003-FR98	20030114

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2002-390 A 20020114
ED Entered STN: 20 Jul 2003
AB The invention discloses products including calcium, injectable magnesium and an injectable product which releases oxalate during its metab., as a useful combination for administration simultaneously, sequentially or sep. in anticancer and antiviral therapy.
IT **299-28-5**, Calcium gluconate
RL: **PAC (Pharmacological activity)**; **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcium and magnesium for protection against oxaliplatin neurotoxicity)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L211 ANSWER 7 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265257 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:285595
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions comprising assimilable copper, a source of salicylic acid, and vitamin for the treatment of neoplasmic diseases
INVENTOR(S): Carter, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001024803	A2	20010412	WO 2000-GB3770	20001002
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
GB 2356347	A1	20010523	GB 2000-24057	20001002
GB 2356347	B2	20020515		
EP 1220678	A2	20020710	EP 2000-964469	20001002
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003510363	T2	20030318	JP 2001-527802	20001002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1999-23431 A 19991004
GB 2000-14420 A 20000613
WO 2000-GB3770 W 20001002

ED Entered STN: 13 Apr 2001
AB A compn. comprising: (a) a physiol. acceptable source of assimilable copper; (b) a source of salicylic acid or a physiol. acceptable deriv. thereof; and (c) vitamin C is disclosed. Copper II orotate (35 mg) and manganese II orotate (35 mg) were mixed dry. Sodium salicylate soln. (3.5 mL of a 10% aq. soln.) was then added followed by vitamin C (400 mg) to make an oral suspension. Efficacy of the compn. in the treatment of mice injected with thyoma tumor was shown.
IT **527-09-3**, Copper II gluconate
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(pharmaceutical compns. comprising assimilable copper, source of salicylic acid, and vitamin for treatment of **neoplasmic** diseases)

L211 ANSWER 8 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:86561 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:112628
TITLE: Test paper for examining cancer
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Junhua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 3 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1259669	A	20000712	CN 2000-114337	20000118

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2000-114337 20000118
ED Entered STN: 07 Feb 2001
AB The test paper is manufd. by soaking paper in 5-10% Ca gluconate soln. for 2 min.
IT **299-28-5**, Calcium gluconate
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(test paper for examg. **cancer**)

L211 ANSWER 9 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:506135 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:94564
TITLE: Anti-cancer compositions containing musk and trace elements
INVENTOR(S): Gao, Jin; Zhou, Shu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1209997	A	19990310	CN 1997-116840	19970901

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1997-116840 19970901
ED Entered STN: 26 Jul 2000
AB Anticancer compns. [capsules, tablets, granules, powders, oral liqs.] comprise Cu salt 11.1-41.2 (based on Cu), Fe salt 10.3-44.5 (based on Fe), artificial musk 10-80 parts, and conventional excipient. The Cu salt is selected from Cu gluconate, Cu(OAc)2, and CuSO4; and the Fe salt from Fe citrate, Fe gluconate, and Fe succinate. The anticancer agent is useful as sensitizer for radiotherapy or chemotherapy.
IT **527-09-3**, Cupric gluconate
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-**cancer** compns. contg. musk and trace elements)

L211 ANSWER 10 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:436578 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:90498

TITLE: Method and compositions for treating malignant tumors and inhibiting growth and metastases of malignant tumors
INVENTOR(S): Rubin, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Co Enzyme Technology Ltd., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,476,842.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5639737	A	19970617	US 1994-360352	19941221
US 5340803	A	19940823	US 1993-57666	19930505
US 5476842	A	19951219	US 1993-138195	19931020
CA 2208206	AA	19960627	CA 1995-2208206	19951127
WO 9619243	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US15097	19951127
W: AU, CA, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9642407	A1	19960710	AU 1996-42407	19951127
AU 692021	B2	19980528		
EP 797453	A1	19971001	EP 1995-940764	19951127
EP 797453	B1	20030326		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
AT 235257	E	20030415	AT 1995-940764	19951127
US 5760008	A	19980602	US 1996-666643	19960618

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1991-787347	B2	19911104
US 1993-57666	A2	19930505
US 1993-138195	A2	19931020
US 1994-360352	A	19941221
WO 1995-US15097	W	19951127

ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 1997
AB Growth or metastasization of malignant tumors can be inhibited by administering to a patient in need thereof sufficient lactose to block crucial lectins on the affected organ so that the tumor cells cannot anchor to other locations in the body. Lactose can be administered alone, or in combination with conjugates of cytotoxic drugs. Preferably, lactose is conjugated to a cytotoxic substance so that the primary tumor is treated concurrently with prevention of metastasis. Addnl., by conjugating a cytotoxic drug to lactose, the cytotoxic drug is maintained in close proximity to the tumor because of the receptors on the tumor which bind the lactose (and therefore the cytotoxic agent bound thereto) to the tumor cells. By using a conjugate of lactose with a cytotoxic agent, one dose is generally sufficient to destroy the receptor sites on the tumor and prevent metastasis of the tumor while treating the tumor.
IT **4325-25-1**, Quinine gluconate
RL: **BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse)**; BSU (Biological study, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(saccharide-cytotoxic agent conjugates and glutathione reductase inhibitors for inhibiting growth of tumors and **metastases**)

L211 ANSWER 11 OF 31 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467138 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:123731
TITLE: Composition for treatment of malignant tumors and their metastases
INVENTOR(S): Rubin, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Co Enzyme Technology Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9619243	A1	19960627	WO 1995-US15097	19951127
W: AU, CA, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5639737	A	19970617	US 1994-360352	19941221
AU 9642407	A1	19960710	AU 1996-42407	19951127
AU 692021	B2	19980528		
EP 797453	A1	19971001	EP 1995-940764	19951127
EP 797453	B1	20030326		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
AT 235257	E	20030415	AT 1995-940764	19951127

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1994-360352	A	19941221
US 1991-787347	B2	19911104
US 1993-57666	A2	19930505
US 1993-138195	A2	19931020
WO 1995-US15097	W	19951127

ED Entered STN: 08 Aug 1996

AB Metastasization of malignant tumors can be inhibited by administering to a patient in need thereof sufficient lactose to block crucial lectins on the affected organ so that the tumor cells cannot anchor to other locations in the body. Lactose can be administered alone, or in combination with conjugates of cytotoxic drugs. Preferably, lactose is conjugated to a cytotoxic substance so that the primary tumor is treated concurrently with prevention of metastasis. Addnl., by conjugating a cytotoxic drug to lactose, the cytotoxic drug is maintained in close proximity to the tumor because of the receptors on the tumor which bind the lactose (and therefore the cytotoxic agent bound thereto) to the tumor cells. By using a conjugate of lactose with a cytotoxic agent, one dose is generally sufficient to destroy the receptor sites of the tumor and prevents metastasis of the tumor while treating the tumor.

IT **4325-25-1**, Quinine gluconate
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (pharmaceutical compn. for treatment of malignant tumors and **metastases**)

L211 ANSWER 12 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002321000 EMBASE
TITLE: Nutritional chemoprevention of colon cancer.
AUTHOR: Mason J.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.B. Mason, 711 Washington St, Boston, MA 02111, United States. jmason@hnrc.tufts.edu
SOURCE: Seminars in Gastrointestinal Disease, (2002) 13/3 (143-153).
Refs: 61
ISSN: 1049-5118 CODEN: SGDIED
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Evidence emerging from many different types of experimental designs continues to support the concept that dietary habits, and nutritional status, play important roles in determining the risk of developing colorectal cancer. Overall, a diet habitually high in fresh fruits and vegetables, modest in calories and alcohol, and low in red meat and animal fat is cancer protective. This field of investigation is nevertheless very confusing, particularly because longstanding hypotheses, such as the presumed protective effects of fruits, vegetables, and fiber, have recently been challenged by well-designed prospective trials. The search for individual components in the diet that convey protection continues: calcium, folate, and selenium are the leading candidates in this regard. There is also growing interest in other plant-based compounds, socalled phytochemicals, although our understanding of their effects is quite rudimentary at present. However, regardless of the constituent components of the diet, evidence continues to accrue that ingesting a sensible amount of calories and maintaining a desirable weight also play important roles in prevention of this cancer. Although the inconsistencies in this field make it tempting to minimize its import, there is little question that diet has a major impact on colorectal cancer risk; diligent attention to the rigorous conduct of studies and their interpretation will likely clarify these relationships over the next decade, much to the benefit of public health.

L211 ANSWER 13 OF 31 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998196364 EMBASE
TITLE: A natural cytokine mixture (IRX-2) and interference with immune suppression induce immune mobilization and regression of head and neck cancer.
AUTHOR: Verastegui E.; Barrera J.L.; Zinser J.; Del Rio R.; Meneses A.; De La Garza J.; Hadden J.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: E. Verastegui, Department of Medicine, Instituto Nacional de Cancerologia, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopharmacology, (1997) 19/11-12 (619-627).
Refs: 38
ISSN: 0192-0561 CODEN: IJIMDS
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0192-0561(97)00059-3
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Prior studies indicate that combination immunotherapy of squamous cell cancer (SCC) of head and neck (H and N) with cytokines is feasible (Hadden et al., 1994). To induce immune regression of H and N SCC 20 stage II-IV patients received 3 weeks prior to surgery low dose cyclophosphamide (300 mg/M2), then 10 daily perilymphatic injections of a natural cytokine mixture (IRX-2) (150 units or IL-2 equivalence) and daily oral indomethacin and zinc. Tumor responses, T-lymphocyte and subset counts, and toxicity were monitored. Six patients had major clinical responses (both complete [CR] and partial [PR]) without major toxicity. Five of 20 patients were lymphocytopenic (1242 .+-. 88 mm3) prior to treatment and the immunotherapy induced marked significant increases in total lymphocyte counts, CD3+ T-cells, and both CD4+ and CDS+ T-cells as well as a population of CD3 +, CD4-, and CDS- lymphocytes. The post treatment specimen of 18/20 patients showed histologically tumor fragmentation,

overall reduction and diffuse infiltration with lymphocytes and plasma cells. Histologic tumor reductions in these patients averaged 44% and the lymphoid infiltration increased 4.7 fold from 9-42%. The immune infiltration of the tumor reflects varying degrees of both T- and B-cells and indicates immunization to the tumor. The immunization achieved may improve clinical control of H and N SCC by improving the possibility that surgical resection of advanced loco-regional disease will leave no viable tumor.

L211 ANSWER 14 OF 31 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97211359 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997211359
TITLE: Chemoprevention of metachronous adenomas of the large bowel: Design and interim results of a randomized trial of calcium and fibre.
AUTHOR: Faivre J.; Couillault C.; Kronborg O.; Rath U.; Giacosa A.; De Oliveira H.; Obrador T.; O'Morain C.; Buset M.; Crespon B.; Fenger K.; Justum A.M.; Kerr G.; Legoux J.L.; Marks C.; Matek W.; Owen R.W.; Paillot B.; Piard F.; Pienkowski P.; Pignatelle M.; Prada A.; Pujol J.; Rozen P.; Richter F.; Seitz J.F.; Sturniolo G.C.; Zambelli A.; Andreatta R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Faivre, Faculte de Medicine, INSERM CRI 9505, 7 Boulevard Jeanne d'Arc, 21033 Dijon Cedex, France
SOURCE: European Journal of Cancer Prevention, (1997) 6/2 (132-138).
Refs: 18
ISSN: 0959-8278 CODEN: EJUPEK
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB A European multicentric intervention study, led by the colon group of the European Cancer Prevention Organization, is under way. The main aim of the study is to test the efficacy of oral calcium supplementation with 2 g calcium per day and oral dietary supplementation with mucilaginous substances (as 3.8 g of ispaghula husk) on adenoma recurrence. Secondary aims are the study of treatment efficacy on colonic cell proliferation and on stool bile acid and sterol concentration. Serum and plasma samples are also collected. To better interpret the effect of the intervention, a diet history questionnaire and an aspirin and anti-inflammatory drug questionnaire are administered. The aim will be achieved through a randomized placebo-controlled clinical trial using a parallel design in patients aged 35 to 75 at entry with a complete colonoscopy and a clean colon. Overall, 655 subjects have been included. All randomized patients are followed up every six months for 3 years. If one of the evaluated interventions proves efficient, the benefits of a simple, safe and inexpensive prophylaxy for a very common cancer will be clear.

L211 ANSWER 15 OF 31 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96070788 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996070788
TITLE: Effect of longterm placebo controlled calcium supplementation on sigmoidal cell proliferation in patients with sporadic adenomatous polyps.
AUTHOR: Weisgerber U.M.; Boeing H.; Owen R.W.; Waldherr R.; Raedsch R.; Wahrendorf J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. of Toxicol./Cancer Risk Factors, German Cancer

Research Centre, Im Neuenheimer Feld 280,D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
SOURCE: Gut, (1996) 38/3 (396-402).
ISSN: 0017-5749 CODEN: GUTTAK
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
048 Gastroenterology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
016 Cancer
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A longterm, double blind intervention trial was undertaken in patients with sporadic adenoma treated by polypectomy to investigate the putative role of calcium as a protective factor in colon carcinogenesis. The aim of the study was to assess the effect of a daily dietary supplementation of 2 g calcium over nine months on cell proliferation measured as proliferation index in colonic mucosa. A total of 48 patients were entered into the study of which 30 were fully compliant. After intervention proliferation index % (mean (SEM) in colonic epithelium was decreased in both the calcium (13.5 (1.5) to 11.4 (1.2)) and the placebo group (13.7 (0.9) to 10.8 (1.1)). The difference in the change between the two groups was not significant ($p = 0.7$). Changes in proliferation index % of crypt compartments were also not significantly different between the two groups. A significantly positive correlation between soluble calcium in faeces and the total proliferation index % in colonic epithelium at baseline and after intervention ($r = 0.54$, $p < 0.01$, $r = 0.50$, $p < 0.01$ respectively) suggests that an increase of free luminal calcium alone is insufficient for inhibition of cellular proliferation.

L211 ANSWER 16 OF 31 EMBASE
on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96195108 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996195108
TITLE: Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I: A case report.
AUTHOR: Bruni L.; Tozzi M.C.; Capolino R.; Tarani L.; Giammaria P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Via Lorenzo il Magnifico 158,I-00161 Rome, Italy
SOURCE: Padiatrie und Padologie, (1996) 31/3 (79-82).
ISSN: 0030-9338 CODEN: PAPAB5
COUNTRY: Austria
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
004 Microbiology
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
013 Dermatology and Venereology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
AB The authors present a case of pediatric autoimmune polyendocrinopathy, candidiasis, ectodermal dystrophy (APECED) which appears as a combination of hypoparathyroidism, Addison's disease, pancreatic failure, diabetes mellitus and rheumatoid arthritis. A report is given of the symptoms, analysis and the therapeutic approach followed during the last seven years with this subject. The association of APECED with rheumatoid arthritis seems to be extremely rare; a search of the literature failed to provide any indications as to this association.

L211 ANSWER 17 OF 31 EMBASE
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95144015 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995144015
TITLE: Calcium glucarate as a chemopreventive agent in breast cancer.
AUTHOR: Heerdt A.S.; Young C.W.; Borgen P.I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Breast Service, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Ctr., 1275 York Avenue,New York, NY 10021, United States
SOURCE: Israel Journal of Medical Sciences, (1995) 31/2-3 (101-105).
ISSN: 0021-2180 CODEN: IJMDAI
COUNTRY: Israel
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Although it appears that progress is being made in the treatment of breast cancers of all stages, the etiological agents still remain unclear and render the search for preventive agents extremely difficult. What is clearly required in this situation is a nontoxic compound that can potentially affect various pathways that may be responsible for the rising incidence of breast cancer. In this review, we present the rationale for the use of an agent such as calcium glucarate, which may both change the internal hormonal milieu and also directly detoxify any environmental agents responsible for breast cancer. It is hoped that present and future clinical trials will help to better elucidate the role for this agent in the chemoprevention of breast cancer.

L211 ANSWER 18 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94267861 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994267861
TITLE: Chemoprevention of breast cancer.
AUTHOR: Costa A.; Sacchini V.; Bonanni B.; D'Aiuto G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Surgical Department B, Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, via Venezian 1,I-20133 Milan, Italy
SOURCE: European Journal of Cancer Prevention, (1994) 3/4 (361-364).
ISSN: 0959-8278 CODEN: EJUPEK
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English

L211 ANSWER 19 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93275028 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993275028
TITLE: Tetany due to hypomagnesemia induced by cisplatin and doxorubicin treatment for synovial sarcoma.
AUTHOR: Mune T.; Yasuda K.; Ishii M.; Matsunaga T.; Miura K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Third Dept. of Internal Medicine, Gifu University School of Medicine, 40 Tsukasa-machi,Gifu 500, Japan
SOURCE: Internal Medicine, (1993) 32/5 (434-437).
ISSN: 0918-2918 CODEN: IEDIEP
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 002 Physiology
003 Endocrinology

016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L211 ANSWER 20 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93196791 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993196791
TITLE: Basis for the anti-tumor and chemopreventive activities of glucarate and the glucarate: Retinoid combination.
AUTHOR: Abou-Issa H.; Dwivedi C.; Curley Jr. R.W.; Kirkpatrick R.; Koolemans-Beynen A.; Engineer F.N.; Humphries K.A.; El-Masry W.; Webb T.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Biochemistry, Ohio State Univ College of Medicine,Columbus, OH 43210, United States
SOURCE: Anticancer Research, (1993) 13/2 (395-399).
ISSN: 0250-7005 CODEN: ANTRD4
COUNTRY: Greece
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The biochemical basis for the cancer chemopreventive and anti-cancer activities of glucarate, retinoids (13-cis-retinoic acid, hydroxyphenyl retinamide) and their synergistic combination, has been evaluated. Neither alone nor in combination did these agents affect the level in the rat, of enzymes which are (a) known to correlate with reduced risk of carcinogenesis (detoxification enzyme, catalase, glutathione reductase) nor (b) enzymes which correlate with increased risk of carcinogenesis (.beta.-glucuronidase, xanthine oxidase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase). Retinoids, but neither glucarate nor its lactone inhibited free radical-induced lipid peroxidation. Both agents alone and synergistically in combination, raise cellular cAMP levels, repress protein kinase C and more generally inhibited DNA synthesis.

L211 ANSWER 21 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92233176 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992233176
TITLE: Attempted use of zinc in vivo to protect against nitrogen mustard toxicity in tumor-free and in L1210 leukemia-bearing female B6D2F1 mice.
AUTHOR: Shackelford M.E.; Tobey R.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ctr for Food Safety/Appl. Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, 200 C Street, S.W.,Washington, DC 20204, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Toxicology, (1992) 12/4 (295-300).
ISSN: 0260-437X CODEN: JJATDK
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
052 Toxicology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The use of alkylating agents in treating cancer is limited by their

toxicity to both normal and tumor tissue. Early in vitro studies indicated that zinc might be effective in mitigating this toxicity to normal tissue. The present studies were done to determine the capability of zinc to induce in vivo a protective response to an alkylating agent without also contributing to mortality. Tumor-free and L1210 leukemia-bearing female B6D2F1 mice were treated with zinc before administration of the alkylating agent nitrogen mustard. Protocols for administration route and frequency as well as the chemical formulation of the zinc were varied. The effect of a phytate-free diet was studied. Two parameters were used to determine the effectiveness of zinc in protecting animals from the toxicity of nitrogen mustard: the number of tumor-free mice that survived and an increase in the median life span of the tumor-bearing mice. The zinc-induction protocols used in these studies provided a limited degree of protection against nitrogen mustard toxicity in tumor-free female mice, but in tumor-bearing animals the protective response elicited with the protocols examined did not provide an appreciable therapeutic benefit.

L211 ANSWER 22 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92169675 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992169675
TITLE: Screening for chemopreventive (anticarcinogenic) compounds in rodents.
AUTHOR: Boone C.W.; Steele V.E.; Kelloff G.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemopreventive Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health,Bethesda, MD 20892, United States
SOURCE: Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, (1992) 267/2 (251-255).
ISSN: 0027-5107 CODEN: MRFMEC
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
028 Urology and Nephrology
048 Gastroenterology
052 Toxicology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The Chemoprevention Branch is testing dozens of candidate chemopreventive compounds in the following rodent model carcinogenesis systems: mouse skin papillomas, DMBA/TPA induced, rat mammary adenocarcinoma, DMBA and MNU induced, hamster tracheal squamous cell carcinoma, MNU induced, and lung adenocarcinoma, DEN induced, rat and mouse colon adenocarcinoma, AOM and MAM acetate induced, respectively, and mouse bladder carcinoma, hydroxy BBN induced. Significant chemopreventive, (i.e., anticancer) effects have been produced with 4-hydroxy-phenylretinamide, difluoromethylornithine, piroxicam, oltipraz (a dithiolthione), calcium glucarate, N-acetylcysteine, .beta.-carotene, ibuprofen, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and a 16-fluoro DHEA analog, 8354, tamoxifen, glycyrrhetinic acid, molybdate, selenite, curcumin, and fumaric acid.

L211 ANSWER 23 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92053124 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992053124
TITLE: [Zinc in gynecology and obstetrics].
ZINK IN FRAUENHEILKUNDE UND GEBURTHSHILFE. AUF DER SPUR EINES SPURENELEMENTS.
AUTHOR: Wischnik A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klinikum Mannheim, Fakultat fur Klinische Medizin Mannheim,

Universitat Heidelberg, Theodor-Kutzer-Ufer, W-6800 Mannheim 1, Germany
SOURCE: Therapiewoche, (1992) 42/4 (172-177).
ISSN: 0040-5973 CODEN: THEWA6
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
016 Cancer
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German

L211 ANSWER 24 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90001427 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1990001427
TITLE: Chemotherapeutic evaluation of glucarate and N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)retinamide alone and in combination in the rat mammary tumor model.
AUTHOR: Abou-Issa H.; Webb T.E.; Minton J.P.; Moeschberger M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, Ohio State University, College of Medicine, 410 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210, United States
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, (1989) 81/23 (1820-1823).
ISSN: 0027-8874 CODEN: JNCIAM
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB We evaluated calcium glucarate (CGT) and N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)retinamide (HPR) for their effectiveness as anti-tumor agents. For this evaluation, we tested the effects of CGT and HPR given alone or combined in the diet on the growth of established 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene-induced rat mammary tumors. When given alone, optimal doses of CGT (128.0 mmol/kg in the diet) or HPR (2.0 mmol/kg in the diet) administered daily for 25 days reduced mammary tumor sizes by approximately 15% or 20%, respectively. Suboptimal doses of CGT (64.0 mmol/kg) or HPR (0.75 mmol/kg) administered daily for 25 days only slightly inhibited tumor growth; over the 25-day period, the tumor sizes in rats on the CGT diet and in rats on the HPR diet increased by 55% and 70%, respectively, compared with a 98% increase in tumor sizes in the rats on the control diet. In contrast, the combination of suboptimal doses of CGT (64.0 mmol/kg) and HPR (0.75 mmol/kg) administered daily for 25 days decreased tumor sizes by 33%. These results are statistically significant. They show that CGT and HPR act synergistically. Consequently, lower concentrations of these agents can be used to inhibit mammary tumor development and growth.

L211 ANSWER 25 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89019993 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1989019993
TITLE: Effect of dietary calcium glucarate on 7,12-dimethylbenz(a)anthracene-induced skin tumorigenesis in CD-1 mice.
AUTHOR: Dwivedi C.; Downie A.A.; Webb T.E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiological Chemistry, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, United States
SOURCE: Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine, (1988) 55/6 (561-564).
ISSN: 0891-1150 CODEN: CCJMEL
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L211 ANSWER 26 OF 31 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89053567 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1989053567
TITLE: Can neo-adjuvant chemotherapy prevent residual tumors?.
AUTHOR: Bourut C.; Chenu E.; Mathe G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut de Cancerologie et d'Immunogenetique, Hopital Paul-Brousse, 94800 Villejuif, France
SOURCE: Medical Oncology and Tumor Pharmacotherapy, (1988) 5/SUPPL. 1 (59-63).
ISSN: 0736-0118 CODEN: MOTPE2
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 009 Surgery
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB MA 16/C is a spontaneous mouse mammary adenocarcinoma. It is hormone-dependent and was injected s.c. into C3H/He female mice on day 0. Tumors were excised on day 15. Neo-adjuvant treatments were applied from day 1 to day 21 for hormonotherapy and immunotherapy and on days 1, 5 and 9 for chemotherapy. Adjuvant treatments were applied from day 21 to day 42 for hormonotherapy and immunotherapy, and on days 21, 25 and 29 for chemotherapy. Mixed (neo-adjuvant and adjuvant) treatments combined the two patterns. Chemotherapy consisted of an oxalato-platinum complex of trans-I-dach (I-OHP) at a dose of 5 mg/kg i.p. Hormonotherapy consisted of the LH-RH agonist (D-Trp6) LH-RH, at a dose of 100 .mu.g-kg i.p. Zinc gluconate (6 mg/kg per os) and bestatin (6 mg/kg per os) were administered as immunoregulators. Under present experimental conditions, surgery alone did not increase the life span. Both neo-adjuvant and adjuvant chemotherapy and neo-adjuvant hormonotherapy, however, when added to surgery, increased survival significantly ($p<0.02$-$p<0.03$).

L211 ANSWER 27 OF 31 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-812942 [76] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-226073
TITLE: Treatment of colitis and **cancer** of the colon using acid derived from hexose, e.g. gluconic acid, for reduced side effects.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05** C03 D13
INVENTOR(S): KOYAMA, H; OKADA, M; SUGINO, T; USHIDA, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003086378	A1	20031023	(200376)*	JA	16

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL
PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU
ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003086378 A1		WO 2003-JP4876	20030417

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2002-358396 20021210; JP 2002-116348 20020418
ED 20031125
AB WO2003086378 A UPAB: 20031125
NOVELTY - A composition for the prevention and treatment of colitis and colon **cancer** in humans and other animals contains one or more acid from a hexose, or its salt or biodegradable ester.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for the prevention and treatment of colitis and colon **cancer** in humans and other animals contains one or more acid from a hexose, or its salt or biodegradable ester.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:
(1) a pharmaceutical composition, and
(2) a foodstuff, fodder or beverage, which contain the composition.
USE - For treating ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, hypersensitive colitis and digestive insufficiency colitis; and **cancer** of the colon; in humans or other mammals such as cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, goats, dogs and cats.
ADVANTAGE - The acids are safe in the body, so side effects are reduced.
Dwg.0/1

L211 ANSWER 28 OF 31 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-413539 [39] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-109254
TITLE: Radioisotope complex and ligand for image of myocardium and **cancer**.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05** K08
INVENTOR(S): JUNG, J M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JUNG-I) JUNG J M
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
KR 2002093404 A		20021216	(200339)*		1

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
KR 2002093404 A		KR 2001-32143	20010608

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 2001-32143 20010608
ED 20030619
AB KR2002093404 A UPAB: 20030619
NOVELTY - A radioisotope complex and a new ligand of a diaminedithiol series, which is bound with a moiety with high lipid solubility, preferably a moiety containing an ether group at a side chain and charges a positive charge of +1 value by binding with radioisotope Tc or Re are

provided.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A radioisotope complex and a new ligand of a diaminedithiol series, which is bound with a moiety with high lipid solubility, preferably a moiety containing an ether group at a side chain and charges a positive charge of +1 value by binding with radioisotope Tc or Re are provided.

This radioisotope complex is represented by the formula 1, wherein:

M = a radioisotope selected from Tc and Re;

R1 to R14 = H, 1-6C lower alkyl and 2-8C alkylether;

with the proviso that R5 or R10 is not H, n, o and p are each 1 or 2.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) An N,N'-double substituted diaminedithiol represented by the formula 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt is used for manufacture of the complex; and

(2) A Tc or Re-labeled kit contains: N,N'-double substituted diaminedithiol represented by the formula 2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable **salt**; and an adjuvant selected from **gluconic acid**, tartaric acid and citric acid.

USE - It can be used in a **cancer** image as well as a myocardium image.

ADVANTAGE - The complex is easy to manufacture and high in myocardium intake by structural characteristics of the ligand used.

Dwg.1/10

L211 ANSWER 29 OF 31 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-280308 [28] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-073560
TITLE: Dietetic or pharmaceutical composition with beneficial effects on the immune system, containing vitamins, minerals and specific combination of free aminoacids.
DERWENT CLASS: **B05** C03 D13
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KYBE-N) KYBERG PHARMA VERTRIEBS GMBH & CO KG
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 20207569	U1	20021205	(200328)*		34

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 20207569	U1	DE 2002-20207569	20020514

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2002-20207569 20020514
ED 20030501
AB DE 20207569 U UPAB: 20030501

NOVELTY - A composition (I) comprises:

(1) free aminoacids;

(2) vitamin(s); and

(3) mineral(s).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition (I) comprises:

(1) free aminoacids consisting (in daily dose amounts (g)) arginine (0.5-5), glutamine (0.5-5), lysine (0.5-5), cysteine (0.05-3), methionine (0.5-5), glycine (0.1-5), ornithine (0.5-10), tryptophan (0.1-1.5), aspartic acid (0.5-10), tyrosine (0.5-10), threonine (0.5-5), valine (0.5-10), leucine (0.5-10), isoleucine (0.5-10) and proline (0.5-10);

(2) vitamin(s); and

(3) mineral(s).

ACTIVITY - Antiallergic; Immunosuppressive; Antirheumatic; Cytostatic; Antidiabetic; Cardiant; Osteopathic; Vulnerary.

No biological data available.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is used for obtaining a supplemented balanced diet (claimed). In particular (I)-containing dietetic compositions and pharmaceutical compositions (especially for treating immunodeficiency in human or veterinary medicine) (claimed).

Typically (I) is used in preventive and curative dietetics, in the health and sports fields, for improving performance under pressure and concentration and in 'immunonitrition' for combating allergic reactions, autoimmune diseases (e.g. rheumatism), **cancer**, radiation damage, antibiotic resistance, diabetes, prostate disease or cardiovascular disease, for improving detoxification, bone formation and wound healing or for use during pregnancy and lactation.

ADVANTAGE - The specific aminoacid profile of (I) provides a highly beneficial effect on the intestine-associated immune system.

Dwg.0/0

L211 ANSWER 30 OF 31 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-327638 [46] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1987-139750
TITLE: New m-AMSA gluconate, glucuronate and galacturonate salts - are water-sol. and useful as antiviral, antibacterial and anti-**neoplastic** agents.
DERWENT CLASS: **B02**
INVENTOR(S): FISHER, J R; KULIER, C P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WARN) WARNER-LAMBERT CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 4704397	A	19871103	(198746)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4704397	A	US 1981-302944	19810916

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1980-129503 19800311; US 1981-302944 19810916
ED 19930803
AB US 4704397 A UPAB: 19930922

4'-(9-Acridinylamino) methanesulphon-m-anisidide (m-AMSA) D-gluconate, D-glucuronate and D-galacturonate **salts** (I) are new. X=D-**gluconic acid**, D-glucuronic acid or D-galacturonic acid.

Also claimed is a stable, solid, water-sol. compsn. for reconstitution with water or aq. vehicle as a stable soln. of m-AMSA, comprising a mixt. of 1 mole m-AMSA gluconate salt and 0.2-10 (pref. 1-6) moles of gluconic acid and/or gluconolactone. Method of preparing the above compsn. are also claimed.

USE/ADVANTAGE - m-AMSA is useful for treating viral infections caused by avian myeloblastoma or vaccinia virus; bacterial infections caused by Salmonella typhimurium; and **cancers** or **tumours** such as leukaemia, breast **cancer** and lymphoma. Unlike m-AMSA itself or its hydrochloride, the salts (I) have a relatively high degree of solubility in water (without the need to use DMAc) and remain in soln. for a sufficient time to permit the soln. to be administered parenterally.

This solubility is enhanced by the presence of excess acid X. Intravenous dose is 20-500, pref. 30-100 mg per sq.m. of body surface per day for 3 days, the procedure being repeated every 3 weeks. The cpds. may also be given orally or rectally.
0/0

L211 ANSWER 31 OF 31 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981-56984D [32] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1988-009572
TITLE: 4' 9-Acridine-amino methane-sulphone-meta anisidide gluconate - crystalline salt, which is water soluble to give **antitumour** compsn. suitable for intravenous injection.
DERWENT CLASS: **B02**
INVENTOR(S): BOUZARD, D; GRANATEK, E S; PEROL, C; STEMER, J; WEBER, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
BE 887220	A	19810723	(198132)*		18
GB 2068729	A	19810819	(198134)		
FR 2474493	A	19810731	(198136)		
NL 8100292	A	19810817	(198136)		
SE 8100341	A	19810824	(198137)		
DK 8100297	A	19810928	(198143)		
FI 8100180	A	19810930	(198143)		
JP 56150067	A	19811120	(198202)		
DE 3102026	A	19820304	(198210)		
ZA 8100420	A	19820111	(198212)		
US 4322424	A	19820330	(198215)		
GB 2068729	B	19831019	(198342)		
CA 1159368	A	19831227	(198405)		
AT 8303777	A	19840815	(198437)		
CH 648023	A	19850228	(198512)		
AT 8100326	A	19851015	(198550)		
SE 453497	B	19880208	(198808)		
CA 1252103	A	19890404	(198918)		
IT 1170638	B	19870603	(198950)		
DE 3102026	C	19900531	(199022)		
JP 03002862	B	19910117	(199107)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
BE 887220	A	BE 1981-887220	19810123
JP 03002862	B	JP 1981-8044	19810123

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1980-114809 19800124; US 1980-194350 19801017
ED 19930801
AB BE 887220 A UPAB: 19930915
Crystalline 4'-(9-acridinyl-amino)-methane-sulphone-meta-anisidide gluconate (I) is new.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) is an **antitumour** agent.
4'-(9-acridinylamino)methane-sulphone-meta anisidide (or m-AMSA) is a known **antitumour** agent, which has limited solubility in water and cannot be administered intravenously. The hydrochloride and methanesulphonate also have limited solubility, m-AMSA has been

administered by intravenous perfusion, as a soln. in N,N-dimethylacetamide, which is diluted with aq. lactic acid immediately prior to admin.; but the method has numerous disadvantages.

The present salt (I) is a stable solid, which is readily soluble in water (25 mg/ml at room temp.) or an aq. vehicle to give a stable soln. suitable for intravenous injection. (I) also improves admin. by oral and by other parenteral routes.

0/0

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:36:32 ON 08 APR 2004